FIRST LESSONS

IN

ENGLISH AND TAMUL:

DESIGNED TO ASSIST TAMUL YOUTH IN THE STUDY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

II.

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FIRST LESSONS.

No. II.

Beam	கிரணம்	Mindful	கவனமுள்ள
View	பார்த்தல்	Watchful	விழிப்பு
Youth	வாலிபம்		சாக்கிரதை
Beauty	சிறப்பு	Kindness	பட்சம்
	அழகு		

The sun has risen and sheds his beams all around. Let us take a walk and view the beauty of the morning. Think of your creator in the days of your youth and be mindful of his loving kindness to you and every creature he has made. Thank him for his watchful care over you when you go to sleep and when you wake.

Grand	பெரிய	Heedless	சிந்தனையற்ற
Mighty	வல்லமை		அசட்டை
Comfort	ஆறுதல்	Toiling	பிரயாசப்படுதல்
Wave	அலை		உழைத்தல்
Ocean	சமுத்திரம்	Desire	விரும்புதல்

Asleep	நித்திரையாய்	Stretched	நீட்டினது
Fisherman	மீன்பிடிகாரன்	Labour	பிரயாசம்
Search	தேடுதல்		உழைப்பு
	ஆராய்தல்	Fish	மீன்

How grand is the view of the ocean. How it rolls its mighty waves; and how many of our comforts do we derive from it. While we are asleep on the land the fisherman on the ocean is in search of fish for our table; he is toiling for our comfort while we lie stretched on our beds heedless of his labours.

Means	வழிவகைகள்	Deep	ஆழம்
Country	தேசம்	Tender	உருக்கம்
Mankind	மனிதசாதி		இளமை
Visit	போய்ப்பார்த்தல்—சந்தித்தல்	Distant	தூரம்
		Manner	பழக்கம்
Gain	ஆதாயம்பண்ணுதல்		வகை—முறை விதம்
Custom	வழக்கம்	Convey	கொண்டுபோகுதல்
Sail	பாய்வலித்தல்		
Bounty	தாராளம்	Part	பகுதி—கூறு

By means of the sea we visit distant countries and gain a knowledge of the manners and customs of man-

kind. The ships that sail on the ocean, convey to us many of the comforts of which we every day partake. How thankful then ought we to be to God for his bounty towards us as shewn in the great deep. Thus we behold in every part of God's works, his wisdom and tender care for us and for all that he hath made.

Strength	பெலன்	Grasshopper	தத்துக்கிளி
Rejoice	சந்தோஷித்தல்	Nostrils	நாசி
Armed	ஆயுதந்தரித்தல்	Affright	பயப்படுத்தல்
Glitter	பளீரிடுதல்	Quiver	அம்புக்கட்டு
Smell	மணத்தல்	Rage	மூர்க்கம்
Shouting	ஆர்ப்பரிததல்	Terrible	அச்சமுண்டாக்கத்தக்கது
Battle	போர்	Valley	பள்ளத்தாக்கு
Paw	காலால்வறுகுதல்	Shield	பரிசை
Spear	ஈட்டி	Captain	படைத்தலைவன்
Trumpet	எக்காளம்		
Thunder	முழக்கம்		

Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? The glory of his nostrils is terrible. He paweth in the valley and rejoiceth

in his strength; he goeth on to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted, neither turneth he back from the sword. The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet. He saith among the trumpets, Ha! ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting.

Harvest	வெட்டுவேளாண்மை	Busy	சுறுசுறுப்பு முயற்சி
Smile	புன்னகைகொள்ளுதல்	Ear	கதிர்—காது
Prospect	நோக்கம்	Abundant	பூரணம் வளப்பம்
Season	பருவம் காலவகை சமயம்	Farmer	கமக்காரன்
		Reap	அரிவிவெட்டுதல்
Able	இயன்றது கூடியது	Aged	முதியோர்
Alike	சமானம்	Remain	மிகுந்திருத்தல்
Glean	பொறுக்குதல்	Welcome	நன்மனதோடேற்றல்
Mirth	உல்லாசம் களிப்பு மகிழ்ச்சி	Reapers	அரிவிவெட்டுகிறவர்கள்

Produce	பிரயோசனம்	Infirm	தளர்ந்தது
	விளைவு	Close	முடிவு

It is harvest time, and we now behold the busy reapers with smiling faces going to the fields to gather in the produce of the year. When they rest from their labours they rejoice in the prospect of laying up an abundant supply for the coming winter. In this season all hands are at work. The old and the young alike repair to the harvest field. While the young and able reap the corn, those of more tender years with the aged and infirm glean what may remain on the field. At the close of the harvest the farmer gives what is called the harvest feast, when all are made welcome at his table and with mirth conclude this pleasant season.

Pleasing	இன்பம்	Devour	பட்சிக்கிறது
Insect	வண்டு—பூச்சி	Instinct	இயல்பு
Class	வகுப்பு		சுயதன்மை
Notice	கவனம்		சுபாவம்
Snare	கண்ணி	Proclaim	கூறுதல்
Gambol	விளையாட்டு		பிரசித்தம்பண்ணுதல்
Wisely	புத்தியாய்		
Cunning	தந்திரம்	Tribe	கோத்திரம்

Number	கணக்கு—எண்	Wing	இறகு
However	ஆகிலும்	Noted	வியக்கப்படத்தக்கது
Form	உருவாக்குதல்	Spider	பொர்ட்டுப்பூச்சி—சிலந்தி
Summer	கோடைகாலம்	Web	நெய்யப்பட்ட வேலை
Purpose	முகாந்தரம் கருத்து எண்ணம்	Thread	நூல்
Entrap	அகப்படுத்துதல்	Wait	காத்திருத்தல்
Prey	இரை	Wiles	தந்திரம்
Remark	வியப்பு பாராட்டல்	Worthy	பாத்திரம் யோக்கியம்
Creator	சிட்டிகர்	Whether	எதாகுதல்

How pleasing, on a fine day in summer, to see the insects on the wing. Amongst this tribe the flies are the most noted for their beauty and numbers. The spider, however, deserves our notice for the way in which it forms its web. This web the spider makes use of as a snare to entrap unwary flies, as they gambol about in the summer sun. How wisely it is formed for the purpose, and how fine are the threads of which it is made: nor is the cunning manner in which this insect lies in wait to devour its prey when they are taken in its wiles, less worthy of remark. How

striking is the power of instinct as we behold it in all the tribes that live, whether large or small. All proclaim the wisdom and power of the great Creator.

Beast	மிருகம்	Roar	கெர்ச்சித்தல்
Doom	தீர்மானமிடுதல்	Lion	சிங்கம்
Moment	நிமிஷம்	Wild	காடு—துட்டம்
Howling	ஊளை		சாதுவில்லாமை
Tiger	புலி	Lot	பங்கு—பகுதி
Traverse	கடந்துபோகுதல்	Desert	வனாந்தரம்
		Victim	பலி
Seldom	அரிது	Abode	வாசம்
Alarm	பயப்படுத்துதல்—அச்சம்	Earth	பூமி

How thankful should we be to God for having placed us in a country where we need have no fear of wild beasts. Dreadful must be the lot of those that are doomed to traverse the desert, every moment in fear of falling a victim to the howling wolf or the fierce tiger. But thanks to the great Creator, that in his providence he has made these creatures to take up their abode in desert places where the foot of man seldom treads; and while the awful roar of the lion makes the desert ring

he alarms only the other wild beasts that dwell in these lonely parts of the earth.

Maxim	பழமொழி	Return	திரும்புதல்
Duty	கடமை	Return thanks	துதிசெலுத்துதல்
Retain	பத்திரமாய்வைத்தல்	Urgent	அவசியம்
Proper	சரி—முறை	Healthy	சுகம் சவுக்கியம்
Wealthy	ஐசுவரியம் செல்வம்		

How pleasant to rise early and behold the sun's morning beams and return thanks to God for his watchful care over us during the past night. He that rises late will not do a good day's work. He who lies in bed in the morning loses the best part of the day. The less a man sleeps the more he lives. This maxim should ever be retained in the minds of youth, for the proper use of time is an urgent duty. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

Attire	உடுப்பு—ஆடையாபரணம்	Tall	நெட்டை நீளி—நீளம்
Vie	வாதுசெய்தல்	Tuft	திரள்—புற்றிரள்

Spot	மறு—புள்ளி இடம்	Marked	அடையாளம்ப ண்ணப்பட்ட
Peacock	மயில்	Figure	உருபு வடிவு
Beyond	அப்புறம்	Adorn	அலங்கரித்தல்
Handsome	வடிவு	Expand	விரித்தல்
Feather	இறகு	Rainbow	வான்வில்லு
Erect	நிமிர்த்துதல் நிமிர்ச்சி	Colour	நிறம்—வன் னம்
Splendour	பிரகாசம்		

The attire of the peacock is gay and pretty beyond all other birds. His figure is tall and handsome. A light tuft of feathers adorns his head, and his tail which he erects and expands at pleasure, vies in splendour with the rainbow: It is very long, and the feathers have fringes marked in the middle with a spot of rich colours in the form of an eye.

Neck	கழுத்து	Scream	அலறல் கத்துதல் அலப்பாரித்தல் குரவையிடுதல்
Glossed	மினுக்கின்து		
Degree	படி		
Agree	ஒவ்வுதல்		
Horror	பயங்கரம	Breast	மார்பு
Deck	அலங்கரிததல்	Plumage	இறகு

Gaudy	பளபளப்பு	Highest	மிகவுமுயர்ந்த
Spring	வசந்தகாலம்	Inspire	எழுப்பிவிடுதல்
Usual	வழக்கம்	Appear	காணப்படுதல்
Green	பச்சை		

The head, neck, and breast of this bird are green, glossed with gold. Thus as far as plumage goes, the peacock is in the highest degree pleasing; but his voice by no means agrees with his attire. His unpleasant scream inspires a kind of horror. His gaudy plumage drops off every winter, and in the spring he again appears decked in usual splendour.

Goose	வாத்து பெருந்தாரா	Assist	உதவுதல்
Tame	சாது	Dainty	அதிகருசி
Hatch	குஞ்சுபொரித்தல்	Swimming	நீந்துதல்
Toe	கால்விரல்	Down	மெல்லியஇறகு இறகுமயிர்
Repast	சாப்பாடு பசியாற்றல்	Gander	ஆண்வாத்து

The goose is one of the most useful of our fowls. Its flesh forms one of our dainty repasts. It supplies us with soft down and the pen with which we write. A

tame goose sometimes lays twenty eggs, but the wild one seldom more than eight. The female hatches her eggs with great care, and the gander or male sometimes assists her in this duty. The feet of geese and of all water fowls are webbed, or have a kind of skin between the toes which assists them in swimming. The goose is a very long lived bird, some having been known to live a hundred years.

Duck	தாரா	Rear	வளர்த்தல்
Plenty	பூரணம்—மிகுதி		

Ducks are reared with greater ease than most other fowls, wanting only a plenty of water as they eat any thing that comes in their way. They eat grass, swallow grain, devour insects, or any other kind of food. The drake or male is larger than the duck or female, and has a curl of feathers on his rump. The head of the drake is of a fine green colour, his wings spangled, and the other parts of his body are marked with a rich display of colour. The flesh of the duck is very fine. Wild ducks abound in many parts of England. Sometimes upwards of thirty thousand are sent to the London market in one season.

Fit	தக்கது
	ஏற்றது
Spare	கையாடாமல் வைத்தல்
	தப்பவிடுதல்
Provoke	கோபமூட்டுதல்
Discourage	தயிரியவீனப் படுததுதல்
Scorn	நிந்தைபண்ணுதல்
Pick	பிடுங்குதல்
	ஆய்தல்
Submission	கீழ்ப்படிதல்
Constant	நிலைத்தது—இடைவிடாமை எப்பொழுதும்
Correct	திருத்துதல்
Husband	கணவன்
Honour	கனம்பண்ணுதல்
Support	தாபரித்தல்
Respect	பேணுதல்
	எண்ணம்
Train	வளர்ததல்
Wrath	உக்கிரம
Obey	கீழ்ப்படிதல்
Raven	அண்டங்காகம்
Eagle	கழுகு
Grey	நரை
Cherish	அனபாய்ஆதரித்தல்
Spoil	பழுதுபண்ணுதல்
Jest	பகிடி-நளினம்
Forsake	கைநெகிழுதல்

Husbands, love your wives, and cherish them as your own flesh; and be not bitter against them. Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands as it is fit in the Lord. Respect them, and be constant in your

love. Parents, train up your children in the way they should go, and when they are old they will not depart from it. Correct your child and he will give you rest. He that spareth the rod spoileth the child. But fathers provoke not your children to wrath, lest they be discouraged. Children, obey your parents in all things, for this is well pleasing unto the Lord. The eye that mocketh at his father, and scorneth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out and the young eagles shall eat it. Hear the words of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother. Honour their grey hairs, and support them in their old age.

Together	கூட	Servant	வேலைக்காரன
Forbear	பொறுத்தல்	Master	எசமான்
Singleness	தனிமை	Equal	சரிவர்த்து
Peace	சமாதானம்	Respecter of persons	பாரபட்சமாய்ப்பார்க்கிறவன்
Shameful	வெட்கம்		
Threatening	பயமுறுத்தல்		
Chide	கடிந்துகொள்ளுதல	Eye service	பார்வைக்கூழியம்

Brothers and sisters, live together in peace and love. Be ye kind and tender one to another; be united, and

by no means chide and fight; for it is a shameful thing. Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal and forbear threatening, knowing that you also have a master in heaven who is no respecter of persons. Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh, not with eye service as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart fearing God.

Teachers	உவாத்திமார்	Religion	தேவபத்தி
Industry	சாக்கிரதை	Closely	நெருங்கி
	முயற்சி	Practise	அப்பியாசம்
	உழைப்பு	Diligently	சுறுசுறுப்பாய்
Fellow	தோழன்	Science	சாத்திரம்
Instruction	படிப்பு	Scholar	மாணாக்கன்
	கல்வி	Neighbour	அயலவன்

Teachers, in the fear of God, labour diligently to teach the best things in the best manner. Teach science, teach industry, teach religion. Scholars, respect and love your teachers; attend closely to instruction, retain what you learn, and practise that which is good. Neighbours and fellows, as ye would that men should do to you, do ye the same to them, for this is the law and the prophets.

Pastor	போதகர் மேய்ப்பன்	Sob	விம்மியழுதல்
Village	ஊர்—குறிச்சி	Shepherd	ஆட்டுமேய்ப்பன்
Grave yard	சவக்காலை	Affected	பரிதபித்தது
Daughter	மகள்	Orphan	தாய்தகப்பனில்லாதபிள்ளை
Blasted	அழிந்தது		
Destitute	இல்லாதது அந்தரித்தது	Devote	நேர்த்திக்கடன்
Exhibit	வெளிப்படுத்தல்	Kiss	முத்தமிடுதல்
Grave	சவக்குழி	Soothe	ஆற்றித்தேற்றுதல்
Offer	கொடுத்தல் செலுத்துதல் நேர்தல்	Property	உடைமை குணம் தன்மை
Confidence	நம்பிக்கை உறுதி		

It was on a pleasant summer's evening that the aged pastor of one of the New England villages took his usual walk, after spending the whole day in study. The sun had already sunk in the west, and was pouring his last rays into the golden sky as he entered the village grave yard.

The good man was pressing beneath his trembling steps the sod which covered many of his beloved pa-

rishioners when he came to the spot where lay his wife and three beautiful daughters, whose loveliness like the opening flower, was blasted, ere it was fully exhibited.

The pastor leaned on his staff and bent over these graves and was just marking out the spot by their side, where he hoped shortly to lie in peace, when he was startled by the sobs of a child. He turned, and at a little distance beheld a lovely little white headed boy who was kneeling and sobbing over the grave of his father whose remains had been lately deposited beneath. With a willing heart the good man approached the child of his friend, and with an angel's tenderness he raised and kissed this orphan lamb of his flock, whose face was pale and languid through grief, and whose bright blue eyes were swollen by weeping. He sat down beside him and pressed him to his bosom. "O, sir," said the child, "I am seeking for my father; he lies here in this grave. They tell me he will never again be my father. I fear that I have offended him and I want to ask him to forgive me and to kiss me as he used to do. O! if he would once more be my father and smile upon me, I would never again offend him. But they say he is dead. O! I would sit here and cry all night; I would never stop if my dear father would come to me. But he will not come. A

few days before they put him in this grave he told me —O! I do remember—he told me he was going to leave me, and I should never have a father any more; and he stroked my hair with his sick hand, and told me, when he was buried in the ground that I must be a good boy and love God. O my father, my father!" The feeling pastor pressed the hand of the sorrowing child within his; soothed him into confidence, and then directed him to a Father who would never forsake him. "My dear little boy," said he, "you have indeed lost a tender father, but I will tell you of a Father who has promised never to forsake the poor orphan."

"But" says the child, "what is it to be an orphan?"

"It is to be left destitute of parents while we are yet children."

"I think I understand, but what is a *poor* orphan?"

The old man was affected, but replied, "it is a child who is left destitute of property as well as friends."

"O I wish," said the child in the simplicity of his heart, "I wish I was a *poor* orphan, then God would be my father."

The good minister wept, for he knew that the child, with respect to property, would be fully satisfied.

"I trust my dear child, that God will be your father. You know our lives are short, and our death certain.

We should therefore devote our lives to God that we may meet death with peace. I hope you will not only be good and live so as to meet your father in heaven, but I hope your life will be spent in trying to do good to others.” The clergyman took hold of the hand of the child and they knelt in prayer to God on the grave. The petition was, that God would provide for the little orphan. It was now dark except what light was afforded by the bright twinkling of the stars. As they left the grave yard, the good shepherd directed the attention of his lamb to these wonderful works of God, and his heart beat with joy when he exclaimed, “my Father made them all.”

Globe	உண்டை	Agitation	அலைவு
	உலகம்		அலைக்கழிவு
Insertion	பொருந்தல்	Tip	நுனி-தலைப்பு
Black	கருமை		முனை
	கறுப்பு	Necessity	தேவை
Natural	இயல்பு		ஆபத்து
Venture	துணிதல்	Furious	மூர்க்கம்
Dull	மந்தம்	Brown	கபிலம்
Cowardly	அச்சக்குணம்		மேகவன்னம்
	வீரமின்மை		புகர்நிறம்

Become	ஆகுதல்	Destruction	அழிவு நாசம்
Temperate Region	மத்திமஉட்டணமான தேசம்	Continual	இடைவிடாமை
Mixture	கலப்பு		

The wolf is found in almost every country of the temperate and cold regions of the globe. This animal from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail is about two cubits and ½ long, and is about one cubit and ⅔ high. His colour is a mixture of black brown and grey, and his hair is extremely rough and hard. He is naturally dull and cowardly; but when pressed by hunger, he ventures to attack sheep, dogs, women, children, and sometimes men; and when his necessities are very urgent, he faces certain destruction; or becoming furious by continual agitations he ends his life in madness. The wolf is very much like a dog in appearance and if taken young he may be easily tamed.

Monkey	மந்தி-குரங்கு	Expressive	உறைக்கக்காட்டுகிற
Droll	தமாச		
Imitate	பாவனைசெய்தல்	Dispute	வாதுபண்ணுதல்

Native	பிறவி—சொந்தம்--தானம்	Molest	அலைவுபண்ணுதல்
Ill-treat	தீங்குசெய்தல்	Absolute	தனி—ஏகம் தன்னிட்டம்
Curious	நூதனம்		
Dominion	ஆளுகை	Robbery	களவு

There are many sorts of monkeys: they are very cunning creatures and very fond of mischief. They are also very apt to imitate what they see done by persons about them. Many droll tales are told of monkeys. In their native countries, it is highly amusing to see them springing about the trees after each other. They are very harmless and good natured except they are ill-treated or molested: in that case the screaming of hundreds or thousands of them together, expressive of their anger, is very curious. These animals, it is said, are absolute masters of every forest where they reside. Neither the tiger nor the lion himself will venture to dispute their dominion. Birds are driven from the forest by the continual robbery of their nests by monkeys.

Bushy	சடையானது	Animal	ஜீவன்-பிராணி
Chicken	கோழிக்குஞ்சு	Expert	கெட்டி சமர்த்து
Turkey	வான்கோழி		

Quantity	அளவு	Snail	நத்தை
Press	நெருக்குதல் முட்டுப்படுத்துதல் வருந்தல்	Entangle	மாட்டுதல் அகப்படுத்துதல்
Burrow	அகழ்தல் அறுத்தல்	Fowler	குருவிபிடிக்கிறவன் குறவன் வேடன்
Cottage	குடில் குடிசை	Partridge	கவுதாரி
Game	வேட்டை	Rabbit	சிமைமுயல்
Vegetables	பயிர்பூடுமுதலியவைகள்	Amiss	தப்பு தள்ளுபடி

The fox has a fine bushy tail, and is something like the wolf but not so large. This animal has ever been famous for his cunning. He lives in a burrow which he digs at the edge of the wood within a short distance of some cottage; and if he be able to get into the yard, he steals ducks, geese, turkeys, chickens, lambs, &c. When he finds birds entangled in snares laid for them by the fowler, he very expertly takes them out. He also finds out bird's nests, seizes the setting-partridge and the quail, catches young hares and rabbits, and destroys a large quantity of game Nothing that can be eaten seems to come amiss, for when

pressed by hunger he will prey on rats, mice, serpents, toads, lizards, insects, and even vegetables.

Porcupine	எய்ப்பன்றி
	முட்பன்றி
Inhabit	குடியிருத்தல்
	சஞ்சரித்தல்
	உறைதல்
Formidable	பயப்படத்தக்கது
Quill	இறகு—முள்
Incline	சாய்தல்
	சாருதல்
Upright	நிமிர்ச்சி
	நேர்மை
Assail	சருவுதல்
	பொருதல்
Variegated	பலவன்னமானது
Irritate	கோபமூட்டுதல்
Poisonous	நஞ்சு—விஷம்
Wound	காயம்
	ஊறுபாடு
Asia	ஓர்தேசம்
Africa	ஓர்தேசம்
Pointed	கூருள்ளது
	முனைகொண்டது
Backward	பின்னாக
Self-defence	தற்காப்பு-தன்னைக்காத்தல்
Roll	உருளுதல்
Quality	குணம்-பண்பு
Inflict	உறுத்துதல்
Difficult	அருமை
	சோலி
	பிரயாசம்
Suppose	எண்ணுதல்

The porcupine inhabits Asia and Africa, and though so formidable in its appearance is a very harm-

less animal. It is about two feet long, and its body is covered with quills, which are from ten to fourteen inches long, sharp pointed and thickest in the middle, and these are variegated with black and white rings. In their usual state they incline backwards, but when the animal is irritated, they rise and stand upright. When the porcupine is roused to self-defence even the lion dares not assail him. He kills serpents by forming himself into a ball, and then rolling his quills over them. It is supposed by some that the quills have a poisonous quality which renders it difficult to cure the wounds inflicted by them.

Variety	பலவகை-வகை	Dromedary	ஒருவகைஒட்டை—ஒட்டகம்
Camel	ஒட்டகம்	Bunch	ஏரி-புடைப்பு
Pound	ஆறுபலம் இறுத்தல்	Weight	பாரம்
Protuberance	புடைப்பு	Several	பல
Back	முதுகு	Sack	பொதி சாக்கு கோணி
Travel	நடத்தல் செல்லுதல்	Stomach	இரைக்குடர்
Mile	முக்கால்நாழி தூரம்		

There are two varieties of the camel, one of which is called the dromedary. The camel has two bunches or protuberances on the back; the dromedary only one. The camel is a most useful animal on the sandy deserts of Africa and Asia. He can travel fifty miles in a day, carry more than a thousand pounds weight, and pass several days without drink. He can also carry a supply of water in a kind of sack in his stomach.

Elephant	யானை
Intelligent	புத்தி—யூகம் யோசனை
Shape	சாயல்
Resemble	ஒப்பாகுதல்
Hog	பன்றி
Trunk } Proboscis }	துதிக்கை
Muscular	நரம்பு
Strong	பலம்
Courage	தைரியம்
Prudence	புத்தி
Tube	குழல்
Extend	நீட்டுதல்
Include	தழுவுதல் கூட்டுதல்
Burden	சுமை—பாரம்
Move	அசைத்தல் அரக்குதல்
Tusk	யானைகோடு
Coolness	குளிர்ந்தகுணம் அமைதி பதமை
Contract	சுருக்குதல்
Body	சரீரம்
Obedience	கீழ்ப்படிதல் அடக்கம்

The elephant is the largest of all land animals, and is the most intelligent. In shape he resembles the hog. He has two large tusks and a proboscis or trunk, which is a strong muscular tube which he can extend or contract, and with which he feeds himself. The elephant is nine or ten feet high; his body including the head is about twelve feet, and his tail five. He bears great burdens and draws weights which six horses cannot move. He has courage, prudence, and coolness joined with obedience. His voice is loud but not so alarming as the roar of the lion.

Call	பேரிடுதல்
	என்னல்
	அழைத்தல்
Leap	பாய்தல்
Piece	துண்டு
Length	நீளம்
Alone	மாத்திரம்-தனி
Height	உயரம்
Nose	மூக்கு
Thick	கனத்தது
Numerous	பல
Tooth	பல்
Climate	தேசம்
Rapacious	கொள்ளைக்கு ணம்
Fiery	நெருப்பு
Quick	வேகம்
Hollow	குழி-குழிந்தது
Shaggy	சடைமயிருள்ள
Mane	பிடர்மயிர்
	பிடரோமம்
Ornament	அலங்காரம்
Shoulders	முன்னஞ்சந்து
Force	பலபந்தம்

Belong	அடுத்தல் உரித்தாகுதல் உடைத்தாயிருத்தல்	Nature	இயல்பு சுபாவம்
Lioness	பெண்சிங்கம்	Destroy	கொல்லுதல் அழித்தல்

The lion is called the king of beasts. He is a native of the hot climates of Asia and Africa. He is a fierce, rapacious animal, that will leap upon a man, and tear him in pieces in a moment. His length is about eight feet including the tail, which is three feet or more long. The height of his back is three feet from the ground. His head is large, his nose thick, his mouth is armed with numerous and strong teeth, his eyes are fiery, quick, and hollow; his shaggy mane is a great ornament to his thick neck and shoulders. The nature and qualities of the lion belong also to the lioness, except that she has no mane. Unless destroyed by force they are supposed to live as long as men.

Acquire	அடைதல் சம்பாதித்தல்	Knowledge	கல்வி--அறிந்த அறிவு-பயிற்சி
Conversation	பேச்சு	Elegant	சிறப்பு
Foreign	அன்னியம்	Contemplate	உற்றுத்தியானித்தல்

Admiration ஆச்சரியம் மெச்சிக்கொள்ளுதல்
Smoothness ஒழுக்கம்-அழுத்தம்-ஒப்பரவு
Regularity ஒழுங்கு
Streak வரி—கீறு
Symmetry அங்கம்—ஒத்த அளவு
Limb உறுப்பு
Placid சாந்தம்
Manchester ஒரு ஊர்
Exhibition காட்டுதல் காட்சி
Size அளவு
Rhinoceros காண்டாமிருகம்
Astonishment பிரமிப்பு அதிசயம்
Withdraw எடுத்தல் விடுதல்
Place சேர்த்தல் வைத்தல்
Attention கவனிப்பு
Direct ஓடுதல்—நேர் செலுத்துதல் தைத்தல்
Countenance முகச்சாயல்
Lovely அழகு-இனிது விரும்பத்தக்க
Keeper விசாரிப்புக்காரன்
Ugly அவலட்சணம்
Collection கூட்டம்
Contrast எதிர்வைத்துப் பார்த்தல்
Deformity அந்தக்கேடு
Beware எச்சரிக்கையாயிருக்குதல்
Reply மறுமொழி சொல்லுதல்
Easily இலகுவாக
Captivate மயக்குதல்
External புறம்பான
Meekness மெத்தனவு

Continue	இருத்தல்
Sustenance	தீன்—ஆதரவு ஆகாரம்
Manufacture	நிருமித்தல் உண்டுபண்ணுதல்
Value	எண்ணுதல் மதித்தல்
Arabs	ஓர்சாதி
Inelegance	அவலட்சணம்
Estimation	மதிப்பு எண்ணம்
Associate	கூடுதல்
Amiable	சிநேகிக்கப்படத்தக்கது
Disposition	குணம்
Preclude	நீக்குதல் தள்ளுதல் தவிர்த்தல்
Approbation	மெச்சிக்கொள்ளுதல்-உவப்பு
Notwithstanding	என்றாலும்
Savage	குரூரம் துட்டம்
Description	விபரம்—வகை வரலாறு
Correction	கண்டிப்பு அடித்தல் திருத்தல்
Indulgence	இளக்காரம்
Despise	இகழுதல்
Docile	அடக்கம் படியத்தக்கது அமைவு
Affectionate	நேசம்
Benefit	பிரயோசனம்
Arabia	ஒருதேசம்
Pasture	மேய்ச்சல்
Patient	பொறுதி
Nourishment	ஆகாரம் போசனம்

A youth, who lived in the country, and who had not acquired, either by reading or conversation, any

knowledge of the animals which inhabit foreign regions, came to Manchester, to see an exhibition of wild beasts. The size and figure of the elephant struck him with awe; and he viewed the rhinoceros with astonishment. But his attention was soon withdrawn from these animals, and directed to another of the most elegant and beautiful form. He stood contemplating, with silent admiration, the glossy smoothness of his hair, the blackness and regularity of the streaks with which he was marked, the symmetry of his limbs; and above all, the placid sweetness of his countenance. "What is the name of this lovely animal," said he, to the keeper, "which you have placed near one of the ugliest beasts in your collection; as if you meant to contrast beauty with deformity?" "Beware, young man," replied the intelligent keeper, "of being so easily captivated with the external appearance. The animal which you admire, is called a tiger; and notwithstanding the meekness of his looks, he is fierce and savage beyond all description. I can neither terrify him by correction, nor tame him by indulgence. But the other beast, which you despise, is in the highest degree docile, affectionate and useful. For the benefit of man, he traverses the sandy deserts of Arabia, where drink and pasture are seldom to be found; and will continue six or seven days without suste-

Continue இருத்தல்
Sustenance தீன்—ஆதரவு
ஆகாரம்
Manufacture நிருமித்தல்
உண்டுபண்ணுதல்
Value எண்ணுதல்
மதித்தல்
Arabs ஓர்சாதி
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தள்ளுதல்
தவிர்த்தல்
Approbation மெச்சிக்கொள்ளுதல்-உவப்பு

Notwithstanding என்றாலும்
Savage குரூரம்
துட்டம்
Description விபரம்—வகை
வரலாறு
Correction கண்டிப்பு
அடித்தல்
திருத்தல்
Indulgence இளக்காரம்
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knowledge of the animals which inhabit foreign regions, came to Manchester, to see an exhibition of wild beasts. The size and figure of the elephant struck him with awe; and he viewed the rhinoceros with astonishment. But his attention was soon withdrawn from these animals, and directed to another of the most elegant and beautiful form. He stood contemplating, with silent admiration, the glossy smoothness of his hair, the blackness and regularity of the streaks with which he was marked, the symmetry of his limbs; and above all, the placid sweetness of his countenance. "What is the name of this lovely animal," said he, to the keeper, "which you have placed near one of the ugliest beasts in your collection; as if you meant to contrast beauty with deformity?" "Beware, young man," replied the intelligent keeper, "of being so easily captivated with the external appearance. The animal which you admire, is called a tiger; and notwithstanding the meekness of his looks, he is fierce and savage beyond all description. I can neither terrify him by correction, nor tame him by indulgence. But the other beast, which you despise, is in the highest degree docile, affectionate and useful. For the benefit of man, he traverses the sandy deserts of Arabia, where drink and pasture are seldom to be found; and will continue six or seven days without suste-

nance, yet still patient of labour. His hair is manufactured into clothing; his flesh is deemed wholesome nourishment, and the milk of the female is much valued by the Arabs. The camel therefore, for such is the name given to this animal, is more worthy of your admiration than the tiger; notwithstanding the inelegance of his make and the two bunches upon his back. For mere external beauty is of little estimation, and deformity when associated with amiable dispositions and useful qualities does not preclude our respect and approbation. We are often deceived by appearances."

Raise	உயர்த்துதல்	Deed	செய்கை
Condescend	தயவுபண்ணுதல்	Whatever	எதாகுதல்
		Seem	காணப்படுதல்
Depend	சார்ந்துகொள்ளுதல் நம்புதல்	Better	உத்தமம்
		Meek	மெத்தெனவு
		Imperfect	குறை

GREAT God, and wilt thou condescend
To be my father and my friend?
I a poor child, and thou so high,
The Lord of earth, and air, and sky!

Art thou my father? canst thou bear
To hear my poor imperfect prayer?

Or wilt thou listen to the praise
That such a little child can raise?

Art thou my father? let me be
A meek obedient child to thee,
And try in word, and deed, and thought,
To serve and please thee as I ought.

Art thou my father? I'll depend
Upon the care of such a friend;
And only wish to do and be
Whatever seemeth good to thee.

Art thou my father? then at last,
When all my days on earth are past,
Send down and take me in thy love
To be thy better child above.

Rich	ஐசுவரியம்	Business	வேலை அலுவல்
Gentleman	துரைமகன்	Inform	அறிவித்தல்
Trouble	பிரயாசம்	Gravely	கனமாய்
Enough	போதும்	Grasp	கிரகித்தல்
Pound	டவுண்	Alexander	ஒருபெயர்
Settle	தீர்மானம்பண்ணுதல் முடித்தல்	Possess	ஆட்சிகொள்ளுதல் சுதந்தரித்தல்
Beg	மன்றாடுதல்		

Many	அநேகம்	Enjoyment	சுகாநுபவம்
Proof	அத்தாட்சி		மகிழ்ச்சி
Truth	உண்மை	Satisfaction	திருத்தி
	சத்தியம்	Mind	மனம்
Discover	காண்டல்	Infinite	முடிவற்ற
Reason	நியாயம்	Perfection	பூரணம்
Full	பூரணம்		

When a lad an old gentleman took the trouble to teach me some little knowledge of the world. With this view, I remember he one day asked me, "When is a man rich enough?" I replied, when he has a thousand pounds. He said, "No."—Two thousand? "No."—Ten thousand? "No."—Twenty thousand? "No."—"A hundred thousand?" which I thought would settle the business; but he still continued to say, "No."—I gave it up, and confessed I could not tell, but begged he would inform me. He gravely said, "When he has a little more than he has; that is, never! If he acquires five, then ten, then twenty, then fifty, from that he would wish his riches could amount to a hundred thousand; and so on, till he had grasped the whole world; after which he would look about him like Alexander for other worlds to possess."

Many a proof have I had of the truth of this old gentleman's remarks since he made them to me, and I am happy to say I have discovered the reason. Full enjoyment,—full satisfaction to the mind of man can only be found in possessing God with all his infinite perfections. It is only the Creator, not the creature that can satisfy.

Extremely	மிகுதி	Enemy	சத்துரு
Unable	ஏலாத	Lonely	தனிமை
Procure	சம்பாதித்தல்	Converse	சம்பாஷணைபண்ணுதல்
Decent	மானம்		பேசுதல்
Society	சங்கம்-சபை	Soul	ஆத்துமா
Entrance	உட்படுதல்	Mercy	கிருபை
Rapid	சடுதி-வேகம்		இரக்கம்
Progress	தேறுதல்	At length	கடைசியில்
	செலவு		ஈற்றில்
Correctly	திருத்தம்	Pardon	பொறுதி
Repeat	சொல்லல்	Fill	நிறைத்தல்
Chapter	அதிகாரம்		நிறைதல்
Thoughtful	சிந்தை	Unspeakable	சொல்லிமுடியாதது
	சாவதானம்	Glory	மகிமை
Miserable	நிர்ப்பந்தம்		
Condition	நிலைமை		

Grieve	துக்கப்படுத்துதல்	Sin	பாவம்
		Situation	நிலை-தன்மை
Determine	நியமித்தல்	Entreat	வேண்டுதல்
	தீர்மானித்தல	Opportunity	தற்சமயம்

Two little boys whose parents were so extremely poor as to be unable to procure them decent clothing, were supplied by the Sabbath School society and went to the Sunday school. On their first entrance, they could read and spell but very imperfectly; but they made such rapid progress as soon to be able to read correctly in the Bible, and repeat many chapters of it. They grew very thoughtful, and said much about their miserable condition as sinners and enemies to God. At home, they would steal away into some lonely spot, to converse about their souls, and pray to God to have mercy on them. At length, they both found pardon and peace, and were filled with joy unspeakable and full of glory. Their father was a very wicked man; and they were so deeply grieved at his sinning against so holy and merciful a being as God that they determined to tell him of his dreadful situation. and entreat him to flee to Jesus while he still had an opportunity.——(*Continued.*)

Order	கட்டளையிடுதல்
Silent	அமைதி
Earnest	அவா-ஆவல்
Knee	முழந்தாள்
Approach	கிட்டுதல்
Righteous	நீதி
Employment	அலுவல் வேலை
Family	சமுசாரம்
Poverty	தரித்திரம் வறுமை
Impression	அழுத்தல் படுதல் பதிதல்
Immortal	அழியாதது
Anxious	கவலை
Inquire	விசாரணைபண்ணுதல
Elder	மூத்தவன்
Change	விகாரம்
Promise	வாக்குத்தத்தம்
Retire	உட்போகுதல் தனித்துப் போகுதல்
Ease	சுகம்-ஆறுதல்
Respectability	கனம் கனிசம்
Wretchedness	நிற்பந்தம் வறுமை
Eternal	நித்தியம்
Misery	நிற்பந்தம்
Relief	உதவி-சகாயம்
Agony	அவத்தை
Dispel	நீக்குதல் தள்ளல்
Dark	இருள்
Cloud	மேகம்
Consolation	ஆறுதல்
Believe	நம்பிக்கைகொண்டிருத்தல்
Immediately	உடனே
Vicious	தீமை துன்மார்க்கம்

Engage உடன்படல் | Lucrative பிரயோசனம்

One day when they were sitting at dinner, they began to tell him about the astonishing love of God to sinners,—but he ordered them to be silent; and they went out and prayed earnestly that the Lord would have mercy on him. When they were both on their knees, their father discovered them, and softly approached to see what they were doing. He heard them repeat his name with great tenderness, and entreat God to pardon his sins, and make him a good and righteous man. Their words made a deep impression on his mind, and he returned to his house greatly troubled about his immortal soul. When his little boys came in, he conversed much with them and anxiously inquired what he must do to be saved. "Pray to Jesus, dear father," replied the elder, overjoyed at the great change in his parent, he died for sinners, and he has promised to have mercy on all who will come unto him." The father retired to a secret place where he remained several hours in deep and earnest prayer, but could find no relief for his awakened soul. He continued in great agony of mind for some time, till at length the Saviour's pardoning smile dispelled the dark clouds that had gathered about him, and he found great joy and consolation in

believing. He immediately forsook his vicious practices, engaged in a lucrative employment, and soon raised his family from poverty to a state of ease and respectability. He gave much to the Sabbath School society; for he said it had been the means of saving him from wretchedness in this world, and eternal misery in the world to come. Great things are done in answer to prayer.

Precious	அருமை	Best	உத்தமம்
	விலையுயர்ந்த		முதல்த்தரம்
Indeed	நிசமாய்		பிரதானம்
Command	கட்டளை	Intent	எண்ணம்
Warn	எச்சரித்தல்		நோக்கம்
Escape	தப்பிக்கொள்ளல்	Repent	குணப்படுதல்
Point	காட்டுதல்		மனத்தாபப்படுதல்

The Bible.

THIS is a precious book indeed,
Happy the child who loves to read;
'Tis God's own word, which he has given
To show our souls the way to heaven.

It tells us how the world was made,
And how good men the Lord obey'd;

There his commands are written too
To teach us what we ought to do.

It bids us all from sin to fly,
Because our souls can never die;
It points to heaven where angels dwell,
And warns us to escape from hell.

But, what is more than all beside,
The Bible tells us Jesus died—
This is its best, its chief intent,
To lead poor sinners to repent.

Be thankful children that you may
Read this good Bible every day;
'Tis God's own word, which he has given
To show our souls the way to heaven.

Dismount	இறங்குதல்	Across	குறுக்கு
Plant	பூடு—பயிர்		கத்திரிகைக்கா
Hedge	வேலி		ற்போல்
Loose	அவிழ்த்தல்		மாறு
Gallop	பாய்ச்சல்	Owner	உடையவன்
	கெச்சைநடை	Admire	மெச்சிக்கொ
Follow	பின்செல்லல்		ள்ளல்
Affair	காரியம்	Cheerful	மகிழ்ச்சி
Bridle	கடிவாளம்	Ruddy	வெண்சிவப்பு

Clever	சமர்த்து	Hoop	வளையம்
Pocket	சட்டைச்சாக்கு	Town	பட்டினம்
Civil	மரியாதை	Apples	ஒருவிதபழம்
Weeds	களை	Sweetmeats	இனிப்புப்பண்டம்
Tend	காத்தல்	Money	பணம்
Turnip	ஒருவிதகிழங்கு	Pie	ஒருவிதபண்ணிகாரம்
Weather	காலம் காலவியல்பு	Knife	கத்தி
Rather	பார்க்கிலும்	Stick	தடி—கோல்
Six pence	ஆறுபென்ஸ்	Pair	சோடு
Ball	பந்து	Want	குறைதல்
Marble	விளையாட்டுண்டைக்கல்	Testament	உடன்படிக்கை
Top	பம்பரம்	Daddy	அப்பு
Kick	உதைத்தல்	Content	மனத்திருத்தி மனப்பூரணம்
Cold	குளிர்	Good bye	நன்மையுண்டாகவாழ்க போய்விட்டுவருகிறேன்
Hard	கடுமை அரிது		
Errand	கவ்வை அலுவல்		

• Mr. L. was one morning riding alone, when, dismounting to gather a plant in the hedge, his horse got

loose and galloped off. He followed, calling him by his name, which stopt him at first, but on his approach he set off again. At length a little boy in a neighboring field seeing the affair, ran across where the road made a turn, and getting before the horse, took him by the bridle, and held him till his owner came up. Mr. L. looked at the boy, and admired his cheerful ruddy countenance; "Thank you, my good lad," said he, "you have caught my horse very cleverly; what shall I give you for your trouble?" (*putting his hand in his pocket.*) "I want nothing," replied the boy civilly.

Mr. L. Don't you? so much the better for you: few men would say as much. But pray, what were you doing in the field?

Boy. I was rooting up weeds, and tending the sheep that are feeding on the turnips.

Mr. L. And do you like this employment?

Boy. Yes, very well, this fine weather.

Mr. L. But had you not rather play?

Boy. This is not hard work; it is almost as good as play.

Mr. L. Who set you to work?

Boy. My father, sir.

Mr. L. What is his name?

Boy. Thomas Hurdle.

Mr. L. And what is yours?

Boy. Peter, sir.

Mr. L. How old are you?

Boy. I shall be eight in June.

Mr. L. How long have you been out in this field?

Boy. Since six in the morning.

Mr. L. And are you not hungry?

Boy. Yes, I shall eat my dinner soon.

Mr. L. If you had six pence now, what would you do with it?

Boy. I don't know, I never had so much in my life.

Mr. L. Have you no playthings?

Boy. Playthings! what are those?

Mr. L. Such as balls, nine-pins, marbles and tops.

Boy. No, sir; but our Tom makes foot-balls to kick in cold weather; and I had a hoop, but it is broke.

Mr. L. And do you want nothing else?

Boy. No, I have hardly time for those. I always ride the horses to the field, and bring up the cows, and run to the town on errands; and that is as good as play, you know.

Mr. L. Well! but you would buy apples or sweetmeats at the town, I suppose, if you had money.

Boy. O! I can get apples at home; and as for sweetmeats, I don't mind them much, for my mother gives me a pie now and then, and that is as good.

Mr. L. Would you not like a knife to cut sticks?

Boy. I have one—here it is—brother Tom gave it to me.

Mr. L. Your shoes are full of holes; don't you want a better pair?

Boy. I have a better pair for Sundays.

Mr. L. But these let water in.

Boy. O! I don't care for that; they let it out again.

Mr. L. Your hat is torn too.

Boy. I have a better at home, but I would rather have none at all, for it hurts my head.

Mr. L. What do you do when it rains?

Boy. If it rains hard, I get under the hedge till it is over.

Mr. L. What do you do when you are hungry before it is time to go home?

Boy. I eat a turnip.

Mr. L. But if there are none?

Boy. Then I do as well as I can; I work on and never think of it.

Mr. L. Are you not thirsty sometimes in this hot weather?

Boy. Yes, but there is water enough.

Mr L. Well! my boy, you seem to want nothing at all, so I shall not give you money to make you want any thing. But were you ever at school?

Boy. No sir; but father says I shall go after harvest.

Mr. L. You will want books then?

Boy. Yes, the boys have a spelling book and a Testament.

Mr. L. Well then, I will give you them—tell your daddy so, and that it is because I think you are a very good, contented, little boy. So now go to your sheep again.

Boy. I will, sir; thank you.

Mr. L. Good bye, Peter.

Boy. Good bye, sir.

Damp	ஈரம்-சீதளம்	**Something**	ஒருகாரியம்
Request	கேட்குதல்		ஒருபொருள்
Absence	இல்லாமை		யாதொன்று
	வராமை	**Conceal**	மறைத்தல்
Door	கதவு	**Certain**	நிச்சயம்
Enter	உட்படுதல்	**Tea**	தேயிலை
Room	அறை	**Slip**	வழுவுதல்
Lip	உதடு—இதழ்	**Up-stairs**	மேல்வீடு
Quiver	துடித்தல்	**Cousin**	ஒன்றைவிட்ட
Matter	காரியம்		சகோதரன்
	குறை-தடை	**Pass**	செல்லல்

Violent	கொடுமை வலோற்காரம்	Apartment	அறை
		Away	அப்புறம்
Distress	இக்கட்டு வருத்தம்	Assure	உறுதிசொல்லல் - நிச்சயம்பண்ணல்
Unhappy	நிற்பாக்கியம் மனப்பாக்கியமில்லாமை		
		Window	பலகணி சாளரவாசல்
Encourage	தயிரியப்படுத்துதல்	Jump	பாய்தல் குதித்தல்
Happen	சம்பவித்தல்	Beckon	சாடை
Quite	முற்றாக - தீர	Offend	கோபமூட்டுதல்
Agitate	அசைத்தல் பிரமித்தல்.		
		Text	மூகவுரை
To be agitated	மனமசைதல்	Scripture	வேதவாக்கியம்

I should like to have each one of you read about little Susan. This little girl was much afraid of telling a lie. When she was about six years old, she lived with her aunt, who was very dear to her. In the month of March, her aunt went to New-York, and as the day was damp, she requested Susan to remain in the house, during her absence. This she promised to do. When her aunt returned in the evening, Susan did not come to the door as usual to meet her, and she did

not see her until she retired to the room, when the child came towards her. But she looked very sad, and did not appear pleased as usual, to see her aunt after she returned home. She was asked "if she was ill." She said, "No:" but her little lip quivered, and it was plain that something was the matter. But as she never tried to conceal any thing, her aunt did not press her further, being certain that she would soon return and tell her all.

After tea she slipt out of the room, and went up-stairs with her cousin. Her aunt soon after went up also, and passing the door of the room, in which they were, she heard violent sobbing, and Susan's voice at times between the sobs, as in great distress. She went toward the door, and stopping to listen, heard her say, "Oh, cousin, I can have no peace till I confess all. Oh, I am so unhappy!"—while her cousin was encouraging her to come and tell her aunt what had happened.

She entered the room quite alarmed, and taking her by the hand, led her into another apartment, and said, "Susan, my love, if you have done wrong, tell me:—What have you done?" The poor child was so much agitated, that her aunt, although her confidence in her was very strong, almost feared to hear what was the matter.

As soon as she could speak, she sobbed out, "Oh, I have been so wicked! I have offended God—I have disobeyed you, aunt—Christ does not love me."

Her aunt told her of the Lamb of God, who could wash away her sin, however great, if she truly repented of it, and begged her to tell what she had done assuring her of her own forgiveness, and the forgiveness of her heavenly Father. She then said, "O aunt, I promised I would not go out of the house; and I did not go out until afternoon. But as I stood by the window, I saw my cousins jumping the rope. They beckoned to me to come, and I forgot what I had promised you, and ran out. But soon as I had given one jump, I remembered, and ran back into the house. But I told a falsehood, I disobeyed you, I offended God. O aunt, will he forgive me?" And it was not until her aunt had repeated several encouraging texts of Scripture, and prayed with her for forgiveness, that she became easy.

Bag	சாக்கு—பை உமல்	Peep	எட்டிப்பார்த்தல்
Corn field	விளைநிலம்	Else	வேறே
Fence	வேலி		மற்றம்படி
Row	வரிசை-நிரை		அல்லது

Fright	பயம்-திகில் ஏக்கம்	Drop	விழவிடுதல்

I will tell you a story I read of a little boy who was only eight years old. His father took a bag and went to a neighbor's cornfield one day to steal some of the ears of corn. He took his little son with him. His father told him to hold the bag, while he looked if any one was near to see him. After standing on the fence, and peeping through all the rows of corn, he went back to take the bag from the child, and began to pick the ears of corn. "Father," said the little boy, "you forget to look some where else." The man dropt the bag in a fright, and said, "which way child?" thinking he had seen some person. "You forgot to look up to the sky, father, to see if God was looking at you." His father felt what the little boy said so much, that he left the corn and went home and was never known to steal again.

Hood	ஒருவிதத்தலை மூடி	Often	அடிக்கடி பலமுறை
Shawl	சால்வை உத்தரீகம்	Front	முன்—முகம் முற்புறம்
Knock	தட்டுதல்	Minute	விநாடி-சற்று சற்றுவேளை
Corner	மூலை		

Gauze	சல்லா	Corpse	சவம்
Lift	எடுத்தல்	Touch	தொடுதல்
Shudder	திடுக்கிடுதல்	Cheek	கதுப்பு கன்னம்
Coffin	சவப்பெட்டி	To-morrow	நாளைக்கு
White	வெள்ளை	Moulder	உடகுதல் இற்றுப்போதல்
Cross	குறுக்கு கத்திரிகைக் காற்போலாதல் சிலுவை	Dust	புழுதி - தூள
Tremble	நடுங்குதல்	Worm	புழு - கிருமி
Tears	கண்ணீர்	Sure	நிச்சயம் ஐயமில்லாமை
Classmate	கூட்டாளி		

Mary Ellis was a little girl about six years of age. She was thoughtful and obedient, and therefore all her friends loved her. One morning her mother called her, and told her to put on her hood and shawl. She then took her by the hand, and went with her to walk. They soon came to a small cottage, and Mrs. Ellis knocked at the door. An old woman opened the door, and asked them to go into a front room. In this room the windows were half shut, and at first they could hardly see what was there.

In a few minutes Mary saw a table in one corner, and upon the table something like a box, covered with

white gauze. "O mama," said Mary, "What is that?" "You shall see for yourself, my dear," replied Mrs. Ellis. She then lifted up the covering very softly, and Mary saw a little girl, lying in a coffin. Her eyes were closed, her face and lips were very white, and her hands were crossed on her breast. Mary trembled and said, "O my dear mama, Is she dead?' "Yes, my love; but do you know who it is ! Mary looked again, and burst into tears, saying, "it is my classmate Sally." "Yes," said her mother, "little Sally is dead. You have never seen a corpse before, and I have brought you here that you might learn something from it. Feel this dear little face." Mary touched the cheeks and drew back shuddering, "Oh! how cold! how very cold!" said she. "Yes; my dear child," said Mrs. Ellis, "this is death. You will never again see little Sally in this world. She is gone, and this is only her body that is left. This body will be put under the ground to-morrow. What do you think will become of the soul?"

Mary. I suppose Sally's soul is not dead.

Mrs. Ellis. No, certainly not; the soul cannot die; it is immortal: and God has taken it, it has returned to him.

Mary. What will become of this dead body?

Mrs. Ellis. After the body is put under ground it

will moulder away to dust and be the food of worms. But God will raise it up again at the last day.

Mary. Oh! there I shall see Sally again!

Mrs. Ellis. Yes, I hope we shall meet Sally again, and if we are God's people, we shall all be happy in heaven. Remember my dear Mary, that you must die too.

Mary. Yes, mama, I know that I must die; but it makes me feel very dreadful to think of it.

Mrs. Ellis. If you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ you need not be afraid to think of death, for, when believers die, the Lord takes them to himself. The reason why people are so much afraid of death, is because they are not sure that God is their father.

Mary. If I were sure of going to heaven, I do not think I should be afraid.

Mrs. Ellis. True, and for this reason, I wish you to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. Then you may be sure of going to heaven.

Holyday	பெருநாள	Rest	மிச்சம்
Directly	உடனே		சொச்சம்
	நேரே	Vexation	அலைக்கழிவு
Whistle	குழல்	Reflection	சிந்திப்பு

Toward	சார்பாக நேரே பக்கமாக
Toy	விளையாட்டுப் பொருள்
Charm	மயக்குதல் ஆசையுண்டாக்குதல்
Voluntary	வலிய மனதாக
Disturb	குழப்புதல்
Understand	அறிதல் விளங்குதல்
Bargain	பொருத்தம் ஒப்பந்தம்
Worth	பெறுமானம் பெறுகை
Folly	புத்தியீனம் மதிகேடு
Chagrin	விதனம் எரிச்சல்
Pleasure	சந்தோஷம் இன்பம்
Event	காரியம் செய்தி
Afterwards	பின்பு
Use	பலன் வழக்கம்
Tempt	மனதையிழுத்தல்—ஏவுதல்
Unnecessary	தேவையற்ற
Observe	காணுதல் கவனித்தல்
Ambitious	எடுப்பு பேரெண்ணம்
Court favor	இராசதயவு
Sacrifice	பலியிடுதல் கெடுத்தல் செலவிடுதல்
Levee	இராசாமுதலியபெரியோரைத் தரிசிக்குங்கூட்டம்
Liberty	விடுதலை தன்னிட்டம்
Attain	பெறுதல் அடைதல்

Repose	இளைப்பாற்றி	Esteem	மதிப்பு
			கணிசம்
Virtue	ஒழுக்கம்	Benevolent	உபகாரசிந்தை
	அறம்		சற்குணம்
	சுகிர்தம்	Accumulate	கூட்டுதல்
Popularity	பெயர்-புகழ்		திரட்டுதல்
	கீர்த்தி		குவித்தல்
Political	இராசகாரியம்	Laudable	வியப்பு
Bustle	அலுவல்		புகழ்ப்படத்தக்கது
	சந்தடி	Fortune	செல்வம்
	அசைவு		அதிட்டம்
Fellow citizen	தன்னூரான்		ஆதீனம்
	உடன்குடியானவன்	Improvement	கதிப்பு
Neglect	பராமுகம்பண்ணுதல்		நல்வளர்ச்சி
	அசட்டைபண்ணுதல்	Mere	மாத்திரம்
Affair	காரியம்		சும்மா
	கவனம்	Gratification	சுகிப்பு இதம்
Ruin	கெடுததல்		உவப்பு
	அழிததல்	Mistake	மோசம்போகுதல்
Miser	உலோபி	Instead	பதில்-இடு
	உலுததன்		

Sensual	இந்திரியநுகர்ச்சி-இந்திரியபோகம்	Debt	கடன்
Provide	சம்பாதித்தல் சேகரித்தல்	To contract debt	கடன்படுதல்
Pain	வருத்தம் துன்பம்	Career	நடக்கை ஓட்டம் செலவு
Furniture	தட்டுமுட்டு வீட்டுச்சாமான	Prison	மறியல் சிறைசாலை
Equipage	கோலம்	Dear	பிரியம்-இதம் விலைபொறுப்பு
Contract	பொருந்துதல் கொள்ளுதல் பிடித்தல்	Conceive	எண்ணுதல் மதித்தல் சனித்தல்

When I was a child about seven years of age, my friends on a holyday filled my pocket with half pence, I went directly towards a shop where toys were sold for children; and being charmed with the sound of a whistle in the hands of another boy, that I met by the way, I voluntarily offered him all my money for it. I came home, and went whistling about the house, much pleased with my whistle, but disturbing all the family. My brothers, and sisters, and cousins, understanding the bargain I had made, told me I had given four times as much for it as it was worth. This

put me in mind of what good things I might have bought with the rest of the money; and they laughed at me so much for my folly that I cried with vexation. My reflections on the subject gave me more chagrin than the whistle gave me pleasure.

This little event, however, was afterwards of use to me, the impression continuing on my mind: so that often, when I was tempted to buy some unnecessary thing, I said to myself, *do not give too much for the whistle*; and so I saved my money.

As I grew up, came into the world, and observed the actions of men, I thought I met with many, very many, who gave too much for the whistle.

When I saw any one too ambitious of court favor, sacrificing his time in attendance on levees, his repose his liberty, his virtue, and perhaps his friends, to attain it, I said to myself, This man gives too much for his whistle.

When I saw another, fond of popularity, constantly employing himself in political bustles, neglecting his own affairs, and ruining them by that neglect; He pays, indeed, said I, too much for his whistle.

If I knew a miser, who gave up every kind of comfortable living, all the pleasure of doing good to others, all the esteem of his fellow citizens, and the joys of benevolent friendship, for the sake of accumulating

wealth; poor man! said I, you indeed pay too much for your whistle.

When I met a man of pleasure, sacrificing every laudable improvement of mind, or of fortune, to mere sensual gratification; Mistaken man! said I, you are providing pain, instead of pleasure; you give too much for your whistle.

If I saw one fond of fine clothes, fine furniture, fine equipage, all above his fortune, for which he contracted debts, and ended his career in prison; Alas! said I, he has paid dear, very dear for his whistle.

In short, I conceived that a great part of the miseries of mankind, are brought upon them by the false estimate they make of the value of things, and by their giving too much for their whistles.

Whence	எங்கிருந்து அதினாலே	Die	சாதல் வாடுதல்
Rose	ஒருபூ—முட் செவ்வந்தி	Stalk	தாள-காம்பு
Weep	அழுதல் கண்ணீர்விடுதல்	Grace	அழகு—சீர் கிருபை
Mortality	சா-சாவுக்கிடம்	Vanish	மறைந்து போகுதல் மங்கிப்போகுதல்
Leaf	இலை-பூவிதழ்		

Scatter	சிதறுதல்
Stately	சிறப்பு
	சம்பிரமம்
Branch	கொப்பு
Verdure	பச்செனவு
	செழுமை
Bough	தழை - கிளை
Spread	படருதல்
	பரத்தல்
	விரித்தல்
Shadow	நிழல்
Pillar	தூண்
Crooked	வளைவு
Fang	வக்கிரதந்தம்
Nip	கிள்ளுதல்
	உதிர்த்தல்
Wind	காற்று
Axe	கோடாலி
Lop	தறித்தல்
	கழித்தல்
Decay	சிதைதல்
	இறத்தல்

Sport	விளையாடுதல்
Sunshine	வெயில்
Dart	பறத்தல்
	பாய்தல்
Stream	நீரோட்டம்
Purple	இருணடசிவபபு
Emerald	மரகதம்
Motion	அசைவு
	செலவு
Glance	கணணோடடல்
	பார்ததல்
Brush	துடைத்தல்
	கூட்டித்தள்ளுதல்
Pool	மடு—குளம்
Breeze	காற்று
	இளஙகாற்று
Swallow	ஒருவிதகுருவி
Pike	ஓர்மீன
Seize	பிடிததல்
	கவர்தல்

Multitude	திரள் பெருங்கூட்டம்
Pride	ஆங்காரம்
Glow	பிரகாசித்தல்
Activity	முயற்சி சாக்கிரதை
Bare	வெறுமை
Excellent	உத்தமம் நன்மை
Stiff	விறைப்பு முரண்
Bare ground	வெறுநிலம்
Breath	சுவாசம் மூச்சு

Child of mortality, whence comest thou? why is thy countenance sad, and why are thy eyes red with weeping?—I have seen the rose in its beauty; it spread its leaves to the morning sun. I returned; it was dying upon its stalk, the grace of the form of it was gone; its loveliness was vanished away; its leaves were scattered on the ground, and no one gathered them again.

A stately tree grew on the plain, its branches were covered with verdure; its boughs spread wide and made a goodly shadow: the trunk was like a strong pillar; the roots were like crooked fangs. I returned; the verdure was nipt by the east wind, the branches were lopt away by the axe; the worm had made its way into the trunk, and the heart thereof was decayed; it mouldered away, and fell to the ground.

I have seen the insects sporting in the sunshine, and darting along the streams; their wings glittered with gold and purple; their bodies shone like the green emerald; they were more numerous than I could count; their motions were quicker than my eye could glance. I returned: they were brushed into the pool; they were perishing with the evening breeze; the swallow had devoured them; the pike had seized them; there were none found of so great a multitude.

I have seen a man in the pride of his strength; his cheeks glowed with beauty; his limbs were full of activity; he leaped; he walked; he ran; he rejoiced in that he was more excellent than those. I returned; he lay stiff and cold on the bare ground; his feet could no longer move, nor his hands stretch themselves out; his life was departed from him; and the breath out of his nostrils. Therefore do I weep because *death* is in the world; the spoiler is among the works of God: all that is made must be destroyed: all that is born must die; let me alone, for I must weep.

Words which uniformly require certain Prepositions to follow them.

Abhorence அரோசம்-வெறுப்பு-அருவருப்பு உபேட்சை
Abstain ஒன்றைவிட்டுவிலகுதல்
Accompanied உடந்தை கூடப்போதல்
Accuse குற்றஞ்சாற்றல் - பழிபிடுதல்
Acquit குற்றமில்லையென்றுதீர்த்தல்
Adapt தகுதியாக்குதல் சரியாக்குதல்
Agreeable உவப்பு-இதம் இடம்-பிரியம்
Approve சம்மதித்தல் பேணுதல்
Averse அருவருப்பு-வெறுப்பு
Bestow ஈதல்-அருளுதல்
Comparable உவமிக்கத்தக்கது
Compliance இணக்கம்-சம்மதம்
Consonant இசைவு
Conversant ஊடாட்டம்
Dependent அடுத்தது
Different வேறுபாடு
Diminution குறைவு-தணிவு சுருக்கம்
Disapprove வெறுத்தல்-மனக்குறைகொள்ளுதல்
Disregard அசட்டை
Dissent சம்மதியாதிருத்தல்-கருத்துவேறுபடுதல்
Diverse வேற்றுமை வேறுபாடு
Examination சோதனை-ஆராய்வு-பரிட்சை
Free நீங்கல்-நீங்கியது
Independent தனிட்டம
Insist ஊன்றிச்சொல்லுதல்-வற்புறுத்திச்சொல்லுதல்
Marry விவாகம்பண்ணல்
Objection தடை—பிசகு
Obligate கடமைப்படுத்தல்
Observance ஆசாரம—முறை கொண்டாட்டம
Oppose எதிர்த்தது மாறுபடுதல்
Prejudice மனஞ்சாய்தல்
Profit ஆதாயப்படுத்தல் நயத்தல்
Reconcile இணங்குதல் உறவாகுதல்
Replete பூரணமானது
Resemblance ஒப்பனை-உவமை சமானம
Resolve எண்ணங்கொள்ளுதல்—துணிதல்
Restore திருத்துதல் மீட்குதல்
Swerve தவறுதல்

Abhorence *of*
Abstain *from*
Accompanied *by*
Accuse *of*
Acquit *of*
Adapt *to*
Agreéable *to*
Agreeably *with*
Approve *of*
Averse *to*
Bereave *of*
Bestow *upon*
Boast *of*
Choice *of*
Comparable *to*
Comparably *with*
Compliance *with*
Confide *in*
Conversant *with*
Consonant *to*
Dependent *from*
Differ *from*
Different *from*
Diminution *of*
Disapprove *of*
Discussion *of*
Disregard *of* or *to*
Dissent *from*
Diverse *from*
Engaged *in*
Equal *to*
Examination *of*
Exception *to*
Free *from*
Full *of*
Independent *of*
Insist *upon* or *on*
Made *of*
Marry *to*
Need *of*
Objection *to*
Obligated *to*
Observance *of*
Opposed *to*
Prejudice *against*
Profit *by*
Reconcile *to*
Replete *with*
Resemblance *to*
Resolve *on*
Restore *to*
Swerve *from*
True *to*
Worthy *of*

Words which take two or more Prepositions after them.

Agree	சமமதிததல் உடனபடுதல்
Change	வேறுபடுதல் மாறுதல்
Call	ஒருததனைப்போய்ப்பார்ததல் கேட்டல்-அழைததல்
Die	சாதல்
Disappointed	நமபிமோசமபோதல்
Difficulty	அரிது-பிரயாசம
Eager	ஆசை-அபேட்சை
Martyr	
Peculiar	உரிமை-இயல்பு கெட்டி-சிறபபு
Reduced	ஒடுங்கிப்போனது உலைந்தது
United	இசைந்தது உடந்தையானது

Abide *with* or *in*
Agree *to*, *with* or *for*
Call *on*, *upon* or *for*
Change *for*, *of*, *with* or *into*
Compare *with* or *to*
Die *of* or *by*
Difficulty *in* or *with*
Disappointed *in*, *of* or *by*
Discouragement *to* or *in*
Eager *for* or *in*
Expert *at* or *in*
Fall *under*, *over*, *into*, *from*, *through*, *on* or *upon*
Glad *of*, *at* or *to do*
Martyr *for* or *to*
Peculiar *to* or *for*
Provide *with*, *for* or *against*
Reduce *under* or *to*
Regard *to* or *for*
Taste *for* or *of*
Think *of* or *on*
United *with*, *to* or *against*
Wait *on* or *for*

Phrases showing the use of the preceding words.

Abide *with* a person *in* a house.

Agree *with* a person *to* a proposition *for* an object.

Call *on* or *upon* a person *for* a thing.

Change *of* raiment or place *with* a person. Change one article *for* or *into* another.

Compare *with*, when we show a difference. Compare *to*, when we show a likeness.

Die *of* a disease or *by* his own or another's act.

Difficulty *in* a thing or in managing it; Difficulty *with* when applied to the agent.

Disappointed *in* the thing itself. Disappointed *of* a thing expected; or *by* another.

Discouragement *to* exertion, and *in* the work.

Eager *for* and *in* the chase.

Expert *at* or *in* play.

Fall *under* censure or a burden; *over* a block, *into* a well, *from* a height, *through* a space, *on* or *upon* a stone.

Glad *of* it, *at* the thought of it, *to do* it.

Martyr *for* Christ's sake; Martyr *to* his cause, or *to* his own opinions.

Peculiar *to* a person who is peculiar *for* some singularity.

Provide *with* articles, *for* a journey, *against* an evil.

Reduce *to* poverty, *under* oppression.

Regard *to* duty, and *for* a person.

Taste *for* learning. A taste *of* salt, sugar, &c.

Think *of* a person, *on* or *of* a subject.

Unite *to*, implies joining two things together; Unite *with*, implies union or co-operation; Unite *against*, implies united opposition.

Wait *on*, signifies to call upon or accompany; wait *for*, shows expectation.

Corresponding Conjunctions.

Neither requires *nor* after it, as—*Neither* he *nor* his brother was there.

Though requires *yet* after it, as—*Though* he was rich *yet* he became poor.

Whether requires *or* after it, as—*Whether* he will do it *or* not.

Either requires *or* after it, as—*Either* she *or* her sister must go.

As requires *as* or *so* after it, as—Mine is *as* good *as* yours. *As* the stars *so* shall thy seed be. *As* one dieth *so* dieth the other.

So requires *as* or *that* after it, as—He is not *so* wise *as* his brother. To see thy glory *so as* I have seen it. I am *so* weak *that* I cannot walk.

Know never admits *as* after it. I do not know *as* I shall go—should be——*that* I shall go.

Words nearly, but not exactly alike in pronunciation.

Air, the fluid
are, plural of *am*
ac cept, to take
ex cept, to take out
af fect, to impress
ef fect, what is produced
ac cede, to agree
ex ceed, to surpass
a cre, a piece of land
a chor, a scald head
ac cess, approach
ex cess, superfluity
al lu sion, hint, reference
il lu sion, deception
e lu sion, evasion
acts, deeds
ax, a utensil for cutting
al ley, a narrow street
al ly, confederate
as say, trial of metals
es say, attempt, a writing
af fu sion, a pouring on
ef fu sion, a pouring out
al low ed, admitted, granted
a loud, with a great voice
ar rant, notorious
er rand, a message
er rant, wandering
ad di tion, something added
ed i tion, publication
bal lad, a song
bal let, a dance
bal lot, a ball for voting or a vote
creak, to make a noise
creek, a cove or stream
clothes, garments
close, conclusion
con sort, husband or wife
con cert, harmony
de scent, a falling, a slope
dis sent, a differing
de cease, death
dis ease, sickness
dost, 2d per of *do*
dust, fine powder
e lic it, to call forth
il lic it, unlawful
earn, to deserve
urn, a vessel
e rup tion, bursting forth
ir rup tion, entrance by force
im merge, to plunge
e merge, to come forth
fat, fleshy
vat, a tub or cistern
ges ture, motion
jester, one who jests
harsh, rough
hash, minced meat

i dle, not employed
i dol, an image
im pos tor, a deceiver
im post ure, deception
naugh ty, bad
knot ty, full of knots
in gen u ous, frank
in ge ni ous, skillful
morse, the sea horse
moss, of a tree
line, extension in length
loin, part of an animal
loom, a frame for weaving
loam, a soft loose earth
med al, an ancient coin
med dle, to interpose
pint, half a quarter
point, a sharp end
rad dish, a root
red dish, somewhat red
slake, [slak] to mix with water
slack, loose
since, at a later time
sense, faculty of perceiving
ten or, course continued
ten ure, a holding
tal ents, ability
tal ons, claws
val ley, low land
val ue, worth

Words of the same orthography, but differently pronounced.

Au gust, the month
au gust, grand
bow, to bend
bow, for shooting arrows
bass, a tree, a fish
bass, lowest part in music
con jure, to entreat
con jure, to use magic art
dove, past tense of *dive*
dove, a pigeon
gal lant, brave, gay
gal lant, a gay fellow
gill, the fourth of a pint
gill, part of a fish
hin der, to stop
hind er, further behind
in va lid, one not in health
in val id, not firm or binding
low er, to be dark
low er, not so high
live, to be or dwell
live, having life
mow, a pile of hay
mow, to cut with a sythe
read, to utter printed words
read, [red] past tense of *read*
re pent, creeping
re pent, to feel sorrow
rec ol lect, to call to mind
re col lect, to collect again

re form, to amend
re form to make anew
staves, plu. of *staff*, a stick
staves, plu. of *stave*
slough, a place of mud
slough, [sluff] a cast skin
tar ry like tar
tar ry, to delay
tears, waters of the eyes
tears, [he] rends
wind, air in motion
wind, to turn or twist

Words pronounced alike, but different in Orthography.

Ail, to be in trouble
ale, malt liquor
air, the atmosphere
heir, one who inherits
all, the whole
awl, an instrument
al tar, a place for offerings
alter, to change
ant, a little insect
aunt, a sister to a parent
ark, a vessel
arc, part of a circle
as cent, steepness
as sent, agreement
au ger, a tool
au gur, one who foretells
bail, surety
bale, a pack of goods
ball, a sphere
bawl, to cry aloud
base, low, vile
bass or base, in music
beer, a liquor
bi er, to carry dead bodies
bin, a box
been, participle of *be*
ber ry, a little fruit
bu ry, to inter
beat, to strike
beet, a root
blew did blow
blue, dark color
boar, a male swine
bore, to make a hole
bow, to bend the body
bough, a branch
bell, to ring
belle, a fine lady
beau, a gay gentleman
bow, to shoot with
bread, a kind of food
bred, educated
bur row, for rabbits
bor ough, an incorporated town
by, near at hand

buy, to purchase
bay, an inlet of water
bey, a Turkish governor
be, to exist
bee, an insect
beach, sea shore
beech, a tree
boll, a pod of plants
bowl, an earthen vessel
bole, a kind of clay
bolt, a fastening to a door
boult or bolt, to sift
but, a conjunction
butt, two hogsheads
brake, a weed
break, to part asunder
cain, a man's name
cane, a shrub or staff
call, to cry out, or name
caul, a net inclosing the bowels
can non, a large gun
can on, a law of the church
ces sion, a grant
ses sion, the sitting of a court
can vas, coarse cloth
can vass, to examine
ceil, to make a ceiling
seal, to fasten a letter
seal ing, setting a seal
ceil ing, of a room

course, way, direction
coarse not fine
cote, a sheep fold
coat, a garment
core, the heart
corps a body of soldiers
cell, a hut
sell, to dispose of
cen tu ry, a hundred years
cen tau ry, a plant
chol er, wrath
col lar, for the neck
cord, a small rope
chord, a line
cion, a young sprout
sion, a mountain
cite, to summon
site, situation
sight, the sense of seeing
chron i cal, of long continuance
chron i cle, a history
com ple ment, a full number
com pli ment, an act of politeness
cous in, a relation
coz en, to cheat
cur rant, a berry
cur rent, a stream
deer, a wild animal
dear, costly
cask, a vessel for liquids

casque, a helmet
ce dar, a kind of wood
ce der one who cedes
cede, to give up
seed, fruit, offspring
cent, the hundredth part of a dollar
sent, ordered away
scent, a smell
cellar, the lowest room
sell er, one who sells
clime, a region
climb, to ascend
coun cil, an assembly
coun sel, advice
sym bol, a type
cym bal, a musical instrument
col or, hue
cul ler, one who selects
dam, to stop water
damn, to condemn
dew, falling vapors
due, owing
die, to expire
dye, to color
doe, a female deer
d*ough*, bread not baked
fane, a weathercock
fain, gladly
feign, to dissemble
dire, horrid

dy er, one who colors
dun, to urge for money
dun, a brown color
done, performed
dram, a drink of spirit
drachm, a small weight
e lis ion, the act of cutting off
e lys ian, a place of joy
ere, before time
ear, the organ of hearing
you, second person
yew, a tree
ewe, a female sheep
fair, handsome
fare, customary duty
eat, an exploit
eet, plural of *foot*
freeze, to congeal
frieze, in a building
hie, to hasten
high, elevated, lofty
flea, an insect
flee, to run away
flour, of rye or wheat
flow er, a blossom
forth, abroad
fourth, in number
foul, filthy
foul, a bird
gilt, with gold
guilt, crime

grate, iron bars
great, large
grown, increased
groan, an expression of pain
hail, to call, or frozen rain
hale, healthy
hart, a beast
heart, the seat of life
hare, an animal
hair, the fur of animals
here, in this place
hear, to hearken
hew, to cut
hue, color
him, objective of *he*
hymn, a sacred song
hire, wages
high er, more high
heel, the hinder part of the foot
heal, to cure
haul, to drag
hall, a large room
I, myself
eye, organ of sight
isle, an island
aisle, of a church
in, within
inn, a tavern
in dite, to compose
in dict, to prosecute
kill, to slay
kiln, for burning bricks
*k*nap, a protuberance
nap, a short sleep
nap, on cloth
*k*nave, a rogue
nave, of a wheel
*k*nead, to work dough
need, necessity
*k*neel, to bend the knee
neal, to heat
*k*new, did know
new, fresh not old
*k*now, to understand
no, not
*k*night, a title
night, darkness
*k*not a tie
not, no, denying
lade, to fill, to dip
laid, placed
lain, did lie
lane, a narrow street
leek, a root
leak, to run out
less *on*, a reading
les *sen*, to diminish
li ar, one who tells lies
li er, one who lies in wait
lyre, a harp
led, did lead
lead, a heavy metal

lie, an untruth
lye, water drained through ashes
lo, behold, look
low, humble
lac, a gum
lack, want
lea, an inclosed field
lee, opposite the wind
leaf, of a plant
lief, willingly
lone, solitary
loan, that is lent
lore, learning
low er, more low
lock, a catch to a door
loch, a lake
main, ocean, the chief
mane, of a horse
made, finished
maid, an unmarried woman
male, the he kind
mail, armor, or the bag for letters
man ner, mode of action
mán or, lands of a lord
meet, to come together
meat, flesh, food
mete, measure
mien, contenance
mean, low, humble
mewl, to cry
mule, a beast
mi ner, one who works in a mine
mi nor, less or one under age
moan, to grieve
mown, cut down
moat, a ditch
mote, a speck
more, greater portion
mow er, one who mows
mite, an insect
might, strength
met al, gold, or silver, &c
met tle, briskness
naught, bad
nought, none
nay, no
neigh, as a horse
net, a woven snare
nett, or net, clear of charges
aught, any thing
ought, bound
oar, a paddle
ore, of metal
one, a single thing
won, did win
ooze, to issue out
oose, tanner's bark
oh, alas
owe, to be indebted

our, belonging to us
hour, sixty minutes
plum, a fruit
plumb, a lead and line
pale, without color
pail, a vessel
pain, distress
pane, a square of glass
pal ate, part of the mouth
pal let, a painter's board, a bed
pleas, pleadings
please, to give pleasure
pole, a long stick
poll, the head
peel, to pare off the rind
peal, sounds
pair, a couple
pare, to cut off the rind
plain, even, or level
plane, to make smooth
pray, to implore
prey, a booty, plunder
prin, ci pal, chief
prin ci ple, rule of action
proph et, a foreteller
prof it, advantage
peace, quietude
piece, a part
pan el, a square in a door
pan nel, a mean bed
raise, to lift
raze, to demolish
rain, water falling from clouds
reign, to rule
rap, to strike
*w*rap, to fold together
read, to peruse
reed, a plant
red, a color
read, did read
reek, to emit steam
*w*reak, to revenge
rest, to take ease
*w*rest, to take by force
rice, a sort of grain
rise, source, beginning
rye, a sort of grain
*w*ry, crooked
ring, to sound, a circle
*w*ring, to twist
rite, ceremony
right, just
*w*rite, to make letters with a pen
*w*right, a workman
rode, did ride
road, the highway
rear, to raise
rear, the hind part
rig ger one who rigs vessels
rig or, severity
rout, a confused quarrel

route, rout, a way or course
rough, not smooth
ruff, a neck cloth
rote, repetition of words
wrote, did write
roe, a female deer
row, a rank
roar, to sound loudly
row er, one who rows
rab bet, to join
rab bit, a quadruped
sail, the canvass of a ship
sale, the act of selling
sea, a large body of water
see, to behold
sa ver, one who saves
sa vor, taste, or odour
seen, behold
scene, part of a play
seine, a fish net
sen ior, older
seign ior, a Turkish king
seam, where the edges join
seem, to appear
shear, to cut with shears
sheer, clear, unmixed
sent, ordered away
scent, smell
shore, sea coast
shore, a prop
so, in such a manner
sow, to scatter seed
sum, the whole
some, a part
sun, the fountain of light
son, a male child
stare, to gaze
stair, a step
steel, hard metal
steal, to take by theft
suc cor, help
suck er, a young twig
sleight, dexterity
slight, to despise
sole, of the foot
soul, the spirit
slay, to kill
sley, a weaver's reed
sleigh, a carriage on runners
sloe, a fruit
slow, not swift
stake, a post
steak, a slice of meat
stile, steps over a fence
style, fashion, diction
tacks, small nails
tax, a rate, tribute
throw, to cast away
throe, pain of travail
tear, to rend
tare, a weed, allowance of weight

tear, water from the eyes
tier, a row
team, of cattle
teem, to produce
tide, flux of the sea
tied, fastened
their, belonging to them
there, in that place
the, definite adjective
thee, objective case of *thou*
too, likewise
two, twice one
tow, to drag
toe, extremity of the foot
vail, a covering
vale, a valley
vial, a little bottle
viol, a fiddle
vane, to show which way the wind blows
vein, for the blood
vice, sin
vise, a screw
wait, to tarry
weight, heaviness
wear, to carry as clothes
ware, merchandise
wear, a dam
waste, to spread
waist, a part of the body
way, road, course
weigh, to find the weight
week, seven days
weak, not strong
wood, timber
would, past time of *will*
weather, state of the air
wether, a sheep

Phrases, showing the different uses of the foregoing words.

What *ails* the child? *Ale* is a wholesome liquor, made from malt.

The *awl*, is a tool used by shoemakers, and harness makers. *All* quadrupeds which walk and not leap, walk upon four legs.

The Prince of Wales is *heir* to the *crown* of England. We breathe *air*.

The moon *alters* its appearance every night. The Jews burned sacrifices upon an *altar* of stone.

Cruel horsemen, *beat* their horses. Some people make molasses from *beets*.

A fine *beau* wears fine clothes. The *rainbow* is caused by the sun's shining upon the falling rain.

Beer is a common drink for the table. A *bier* is a hand-barrow on which dead bodies are carried.

The great *bell* in Moscow, weighs two hundred and twenty tuns. The *belles* and *beaux*, are fond of fine shows.

Black *berries* and raspberries grow on briars. The farmer when he plants seeds *buries* them in the ground.

Wheat is *better* grain than rye. One who lays a wager is a *bettor*.

The wind *blew*. The color of the sky is *blue*.

A father's or mother's sister is an *aunt*. The little *ants* make hillocks.

Carpenters bore holes with an *auger*. An *augur* foretells.

Boys love to play *ball*. Children *bawl* for trifles.

Bears live in the woods. An oak *bears* acorns.

We *bear* evils. Trees *bare* of leaves.

Beech wood makes a good fire; the waves beat on the *beach*.

A wild *boar* is a savage beast. Miners *bore* holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.

The *boll* of plants, is a seed vessel. The turner makes *bowls*.

The planks of our national vessels are fastened with copper *bolts*. Millers separate the bran from the flour by large seives called *bolts*.

The britch of a gun is its *butt* or club end. A ram *butts* with his head, and *butts* of spirits are imported.

Brakes are useless weeds. We *break* flax and hemp in dressing.

Well *bred* people do not always eat wheat *bread*.

We judge of peoples' motives *by* their actions. We cannot *buy* a seat in heaven with our money.

A *butt* contains two hogsheads; *but* a barrel, 30, or 32 gallons.

Sails are made of *canvas*. Inspectors *canvass* votes.

Clothiers smooth their clothes with *calenders*. Almanack makers publish new *calendars* every year.

The courts of New-York hold their *sessions* in the City Hall. Since the *cession* of Florida, the United States have been bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

We *call* the membrane that covers the bowels a *caul*.

Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in *caufs*. Consumptive people are afflicted with bad *coughs*.

Brass *cannon* are more costly than iron. Church laws are *canons*.

Farmers are *sellers* of apples and cider, which fill our cellars.

A *liar* is not believed. The *lyre* is a musical instrument.

Gallileo *made* the telescope Virginia was a handsome *maid*.

The Missouri is the *main* branch of the Mississippi. A horse's *mane* grows on his neck.

The *male* bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female. The *mail* is opened at the post office.

Children should imitate the *manners* of polite people. The farms of the nobility are called *manors*.

A *mite* is an insect of little *might*.

Mead is a pleasant innocent drink. *Meed* a reward.

Lying is a *mean* vice. We *mean* to study grammar.

The Hudson and East rivers *meet* at the Battery. Salt will preserve *meat*

Miners work in mines. *Minors* are not allowed to vote.

David *moaned* the loss of Absalom. When grass is *mown* and dried we call it hay

A brigade of soldiers is *more* than a regiment. *Mowers* mow grass.

Brass is a compound *metal*. A lively horse is a horse of *mettle*.

Forts are surrounded by a *moat*. *Mote* is an atom.

Fishes are caught in a *net*. Clear profits are called *nett* gain.

Boats are rowed with *oars*. *Ores* are melted to separate the metal from the dross.

A bird *flew* over the house. The smoke ascends in the *flue*.

One dollar is *one* hundred cents. The worst gambler *won* the money.

Gums *ooze* through the pores of wood. The tanner puts his hides into *oose*.

We carry water *pails*. Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a *pale* fence. Sick people look *pale*.

Panes of glass are cut in oblong squares. *Pains* are distressing.

Shoes are sold by *pairs*. People *pare* apples to make pies. *Pears* are not so common as apples.

A person who has lost his *palate* cannot speak plain. The fine painter holds his *pallet* in his hand. The child sleeps on a *pallet*

The comma is the shortest *pause* in reading. Bears seize their prey with their *paws*.

Good people love to live in *peace*. One large *piece* of silver coin is a dollar.

The *peak* of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high. The Jews had a *pique* or ill will against the Samaritans..

On the great holydays the bells ring in a loud *peal*. The farmer *peels* the bark from trees for the tanner.

The British Parliament is composed of the King, the house of *Peers*, and the house of commons. The vessels lie near the *piers* in the harbor.

Polite people *please* their companions. The courts of common *pleas* are held in the court house.

The Carpenter *planes* boards with his *plane*. The essential principles of religion, are written in *plain* language. Babylon stood upon an extended *plain*.

The builder uses the *plumb* and line, to set his walls perpendicular. *Plums* grow on trees.

The cat *preys* upon mice. We should *pray* for our enemies.

The student *pores* over his books. The Niagara river *pours* down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet. We sweat through the *pores* of the skin

The Hudson is the *principal* river of New-York. A man of good *principles* merits our esteem.

There is no *profit* in profane swearing. The *prophet* Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.

Panel doors are more expensive than batten doors. The court *impannel* jurors to judge causes in court.

God sends his *rain* on the just and unjust. Horses are guided by the *reins* of the bridle. The king *reigns* over his subjects.

The barber shaves with a *razor*. Farmers are *raisers* of grain.

The Laplander *wraps* himself in furs in winter. When we wish to enter a house, we *rap* at the door.

Reeds grow in swamps. We should *read* the Bible with seriousness.

We should often think upon what we have *read*. A hyacinth is a large *red* flower.

Nero *wreaked* his malice upon the christians. Brutus held up the dagger *reeking* with the blood of Lucretia.

We *rest* on beds. Gibralter was *wrested* from the Spaniards.

Rice grows in warm climates. The *rise* of the Missouri is in the stony mountains.

Ladies are fond of gold *rings*. The bell *rings* for church. A washerman *wrings* clothes.

Riggers rig vessels. Hannibal crossed the Alps in the *rigor* of winter.

Baptism is a *rite* of the christian church. It is not *right* to pilfer. *Wheelwrights* make carts and wagons.

Cumberland *road* leads from Washington to Wheeling. King David *rode* upon a mule.

Watt Tyler made a great *rout* in England. The Israelites took their *route* through the wilderness of Arabia.

Children often learn the Alphabet by *rote* before they know the letters. Oliver Goldsmith *wrote* several good histories.

Paste is made of *rye* flower. Children make *wry* faces when they eat sour grapes.

A *roe* deer has no horns. Corn is planted in *rows*. Oars-men *row* boats with oars.

The joiner *rabbets* boards. *Rabbits* are lively animals.

The river Danube runs into the Black *sea*. Owls cannot see well when the sun shines.

Seals are caught in the southern seas. Shoes are made of seal's skins.

We *seal* letters with wafers and *sealingwax*. Mason seeil with lime-mortar.

Churches have arched *ceilings*. A plastered *ceiling* looks better than a ceiling made of boards.

We have never *seen* a more dazzling object than the sun. A thunder storm is a sublime *scene*.

Fishermen catch fish in *seines*. The city of Paris stands on the river *Seine*.

John Smith, *Senior*, is father to John Smith, *Junior*. The Grand *Seignor* of Turkey is an absolute monarch.

The sun *seems* to rise and set. Neat sewers make handsome *seams*.

Sheep shearers *shear* the sheep. When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded, he *sheers* off.

Waves dash against the *shore*. When ship-builders build vessels they *shore* them up with props.

The writer *signs* his name. Heavy clouds are *signs* of rain.

Mankind *slay* each other in cruel wars. A *sleigh* runs on snow and ice.

Children should never *slight* their parents. Indians live in very *slight* buildings. Some have a *sleight* at work.

A *sloe* is a black wild plum. The sloth is *slow* in moving.

The lark *soars* into the sky. A boil is a *sore* swelling. A *sower* sows his seeds.

We all have *some* knowledge. The *sum* of four and five is nine.

The *sole* of a shoe is the bottom. The sun is the *sole* cause of day. Our *souls* are immortal.

Tents are fastened with *stakes*. Beef-*steaks* are good food.

"A wise *son* makes a glad father." Without *sun* all animals and vegetables would die.

The Jews were not permited to have *stairs* to their altars.

Let owls *stare* at the moon. Let not children *stare* at strangers.

Stiles are steps over fences. Goldsmith wrote in a plain *style* Milton wrote in a sublime *style*.

Saul *threw* his Javelin at David. The Israelites went *through* the sea.

Tares grow among wheat. Grocers subtract the *tare* from the gross weight. Never *tear* your clothes.

The plumb-line hangs *straight* towards the center of the earth. The *straits* of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.

Succor a man in distress. *Suckers* sprout from the root of an old stock.

Shoemakers drive *tacks* into the heels of old shoes. People pay heavy *tax*.

Lions have a long bushy *tail*. The *tale* of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.

Ladies wear sashes round the *waist*. Foolish children *waste* their time in idleness.

Time *waits* for no one. Butter is sold by *weight*.

Earthen *ware* is baked in furnaces. A Turk *wears* a turban instead of a hat. A *wear* is a dam raised for catching fish.

Sickness makes the body *weak*. Seven days constitute a *week*.

Walk in the *way* of good men. We *weigh* gold and silver by Troy weight.

The *weather* is colder in America than in the same latitudes in Europe. *Wether* sheep make the best mutton.

Men have a great *toe* on each foot. Horses *tow* the canal boats. *Tow* is hatcheled from flax.

Good scholars love *their* books. *There* are no tides in the Baltic sea.

Women wear *veils*. The valley of the Mississippi is the largest *vale* in the United States.

The *vane* shows which way the wind blows. Arteries convey the blood from the heart and *veins*.

A *vial* of laudanum. A bass *viol* is a large fiddle, and a *violin* is a small one.

We shed *tears* of sorrow, when we lose our friends. Ships often carry two *tiers* of guns.

A *team* of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen. Farmers rejoice when their farms *teem* with fruits.

The *tide* is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon. A black ribbon *tied* on the left arm, is a badge of mourning.

Abbreviations explained.

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. Bachelor of arts.
Abp. Archbishop.
Acct. Account.
A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.
Apr. April.
Atty. Attorney.
Aug. August.
Bart. Baronet.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.
Bbl. Barrel.
C. Centum, a hundred.
Cant. Canticles.
Capt. Captain.
Chap. Chapter.
Col. Colonel.
Co. Company.
Com. Commissioner, Commodore.
Cr. Credit.
Cwt. Hundred weight.
Chron. Chronicles.
Cor. Corinthians.
C. S. Keeper of the Seal.
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C. A. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Acadamy.
Cl. Clerk, Clergyman.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Dept. Deputy.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Do. Ditto; the same.
Dr. Doctor, *or* Debtor.
E. East.
Eccl. Ecclesiastes.
Ed. Edition, Editor.
E. G. for example.
Eng. England, English.
Eph. Ephesians.
Esa. Esaias.
Ep. Epistle.
Esq. Esquire.
Etc. and so forth, et cætera.
Ex. Exodus, Example.
Exr. Executor.
Feb. February.
Fr. France, French, Frances.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society. [Eng]
Gal. Galatians.
Gen. General.

Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
Gov. Governor.
G. R. George the King [of England]
H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
Heb. Hebrews.
Hon. Honourable.
Hund. Hundred.
H. B. M. His Britanic Majesty [Eng.]
H. C. M. His most Christian or Catholic majesty [King of France and Spain.]
Hhd. Hogshead.
Ibid. in the same place.
i. e. that is [id est.]
id. the same.
Inst. Instant.
Is. Isaiah.
Jan. January.
Ja. James.
Jac. Jacob.
Josh. Joshua.
Jun. Junior.
K. King.
Km. Kingdom.
Kt. Knight.
K. C. B. Knight commander of the Order of the Bath.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
L. C. Lower Canada.
L. *or* Ld. Lord or Lady.
Lev. Leviticus.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lond. London.
Lon. Longitude.
Ldp. Lordship.
Lat. Latitude.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.
lbs. Pounds.
L. S. Place of the Seal.
M. Marquis.
Maj. Major.
Math. Mathematics.
M. B. Bachelor of Physic or Medicine.
Mat. Mathew.
M. D. Doctor of Physic.
Mr. Master, Sir.
Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mrs. Mistress.
N. North.
N. B. take notice.
No. Number.
Nov. November.
N. S. New Style.

N. W. T. North Western Territory.
Obj. Objection.
Obt. Obedient.
Oct. October.
O. S. Old Stile.
Parl. Parliament.
per. by, as per yard, by the yard.
Per cent. by the hundred.
Per mensem, by the month.
Pet. Peter.
Phil. Philip, Philippians.
Philom. a lover of learning.
P. M. Post Master, Afternoon
P. O. Post Office.
P. S. Postscript.
Ps. Psalm.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
Q. Question, Queen.
q. d. as if he should say.
q. l. as much as you please.
q. s. a sufficient quantity.
Rds. Rix dollars.
Regr. Register.
Rep. Representative.
Rev. Reverend, Revelation.
Rt. Right Honorable.
Rs. Rupees.
S. South, Shilling.
St. Saint.
Sect. Section.
Sen. Senator, Senior.
Sept. September.
Servt. Servant.
Serj. Sergeant.
S. T. P. Professor of Theology.
S. T. D. Doctor of Divinity.
ss. to wit, namely.
Theo. Theophilus.
Thes. Thessalonians.
Tho. Thomas.
U. C. Upper Canada.
Ult. the last, or the last month.
U. S. A. United States of America.
V. Vide, See.
viz. to wit, namely.
Wt. Wright.
Wm. William.
Wp. Worship.
Yd. Yard.
&. And.
&c. And so forth.
£. Pounds.
$ dollars.

Scientific Terms.

Mercury	புதன்	Planetary	கிரகத்தன்மை
	இரதம்	Jupiter	வியாழன்
Astronomy	வானசாத்திரம்	Comet	வால்வெள்ளி
	எண்சாத்திரம்	Sublime	உன்னதம்
Revolution	வட்டம்		உயர்த்தி
	கிரகச்சுழற்சி	Distance	தூரம்
	கிரகச்சுற்று	Universe	பிரமாண்டம்
Venus	வெள்ளி	Saturn	சனி
	சுக்கிரன்		

Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances and revolutions of the planetary bodies, and with the nature and extent of the universe. These, besides millions of fixed stars, consist of the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Ceres, Pallas, Vesta, Juno, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus with their Moons, and the Comets.

Geography	புவனசாத்திரம்	Boundary	எல்லை
Terraqueous	நிலமுநீருங்கலந்துண்டாகியபூமி	Peculiarity	விசேடம்
			பிரமாணம்

Geography is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the terraqueous Globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits, boundaries, and peculiarities of countries. It is the eye and key of history.

History	சரித்திரம்	Subjects	குடிசனம்
Narrative	விபரம்—கதை வரலாறு	Fact	உள்ளகாரியம்
		Favourite	பிரிதி - இட்டம்
Statesman	அமைச்சன்	Prince	பிரபு - இராசா

History is a narrative of past facts and events relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is the common school of mankind equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

Natural history is a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and whatever else is connected with nature.

Biography	இறந்தவர்களின்சரித்திரம்	Manners	நடத்தை ஒழுங்கு பரிமாற்றம்
Eminent	சிறந்த மேன்மை		

Chronology	காலசங்கதி	Distinguish	குறித்தல்
Memorable	வியப்பு-வியக்கத்தக்கது	Measure	அளத்தல் பிரமாணித்தல்
Method	வகை—விதம் ஒழுங்கு-அளவு	Elapse	செல்லல்

Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners.

Chronology is the science that teaches the method of measuring time and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.

Philosophy	உலகஞானம் பிரவஞ்சக் கல்வி கலைக்ஞானம்	Material	பிரகிருதி
Physics	ஒருசாத்திரம்	Phenomena	தோற்றத்தின் விகாரங்கள் தோற்றியபேதங்கள்

Philosophy is the study of nature and of morals on the principles of reason.

Physics treats of nature, and explains the phenomena of the material world.

Invisible	தோற்றுமை
Principle	மூலகாரியம்
Fluid	பரம்புகிற வஸ்து
	ஒட்டமுள்ள வஸ்து
Vapours	தூமிகை-ஆவி
Fog	மூடுபனி
Transparent	உருவொளி
Elastic	பரந்தடக்கத் தக்கது
Vegetation	பயிர்வளர்ச்சி மரமுளைத்தல்
Suspend	தூங்குதல்
	ஆகாயத்தில்நிற்குதல்

Air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, encompassing the globe to the height of several miles. It contains the principle of life and vegetation, and is found by experiments to be 840 times *lighter than water*.

Clouds are vapours suspended in the air from a quarter of a mile to two miles high.

A *Fog* is a cloud which touches the earth.

Insensibly	புலனுக்குத தோன்றுமை
Serene	அமைச்சல்
Particle	அணு—திவலை துகள்
Mists	மூடுபனி
Fenny	சதவல்
Condense	அடங்கல்
Float	மிதத்தல்
Subtile	சூக்குமம்
Calm	அமருதல்
Decrease	சுருங்கல்
Growth	வளர்த்தி

Dew is produced from extremely subtile particles of water floating about in a calm and serene air, and condensed by the coolness of the night, after which they insensibly fall to the earth in fine and delicate rains.

Mists are collections of vapours, commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and become more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

Impel	செலுத்தல்	Congealed	உறைந்தது
Hail	ஆலாங்கட்டி மழை	Descent	இறக்கம் வீழுதல்
Atmosphere	ஆகாயம்	Flake	பொடி

Rain is nothing but clouds condensed or run together by the cold, which by their own weight fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

Hail is formed from rain congealed by the coldness of the atmosphere in its descent. It is merely drops of rain in a frozen state.

Snow is congealed water or clouds, particles of which freezing and touching each other descend in beautiful flakes.

Iris	வானவில்
Refraction	கதிர்மடிங்கல்
Opposite	எதிர்
Artificial	செய்காரியம்
Spectator	பார்க்கிறவன்

The *Iris* or *Rainbow* is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. It can only be seen when the spectator turns his back to the sun and when it rains on the opposite side. An artificial rainbow may be produced by letting water fall on the side opposite that of the sun.

Electricity	மின்சாரம்
Occasion	உண்டாக்கல்
Flannel	வெண்கம்பளம்
Sealing wax	அரக்கு
Coat	கம்பளச்சட்டை
Experiment	சோதனை
Meteor	விண்வீழுங் கொள்ளி
Earthquake	பூமியதிர்தல்
Instantly	சடுதி உடனே
Power	வல்லமை சத்தி
Glass	பளிங்குவீதுரு
Galvanism	ஒருவித்தை
Attract	இழுத்தல்
Friction	தேய்வு உலைமபடுதல்
Discharge	பறிதல்
Explosion	வெடிப்பு அதிர்தல்

Electricity is a power in nature which is made to show itself by friction. If a stick of sealing wax or a piece of glass be rubbed upon a coat or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity. In larger experiments this however shows itself like liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning. In a peculiar species of new experiments, it has lately acquired the name of galvanism.

Meteors are moving bodies appearing in the atmosphere and supposed to be occasioned by electricity.

An *Earthquake* is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by the explosion or discharge of electrical power; but the different modes by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained.

Ethics தருமசாத்திரம்	Respective அவனவனுக் கேற்றது

Ethics or *morals* is the science of proper conduct, according to the respective situations of men.

Anatomy	அங்கசத்திரவித்தை-கூறுபாடு	Dissect	அங்கஞ்சத்திரித்தல்
Organic	அங்கத்துக்கடுத்தது	Art	சாத்திரம் தொழில் வித்தை
Surgery	சத்திரவைத்தியம்	Component	முதலின்சினை உறுப்பு
Medicine	மருந்து		

Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body, when dead, and of examining and arranging its component parts, in order to discover organic diseases, and thereby promote the art of medicine and surgery.

Geometry	அளவுசாத்திரம்	Demonstration	காட்சி காண்பித்தல்
Magnitude	அளவு	Mathematics	எண்சாத்திரம்
Reasoning	நியாயம்விளங்கும்வித்தை		

Geometry is that sublime science, which teaches the properties and relations of magnitude. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the whole of mathematics, and is now preferred to logic, in teaching the art of reasoning.

Chemistry	ஒருவித்தை	Effect	காரியப்படுத்துதல்
Combination	பொருந்திய தன்மை		உண்டாக்குதல்
Constituent	ஒருங்கிணைந்தது	Result	தொகை
			காரியம்

Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combinations, and the laws by which these combinations are effected.

Botany	தாபரசாத்திரம்	Treat	விபரித்துச் சொல்லல்
Arrange	வகுத்தல்		
	ஒழுங்குபடுத்துதல்	Structure	ஆகாரம்
			வடிவு—தன்மை

Botany is that part of natural history which treats of vegetables; it arranges them in their proper classes and describes their structure and use.

Telescope	தூரதிட்டிக்கண்ணாடி	Microscope	பூதக்கண்ணாடி
		Quadrants	உயரத்தைப் பார்த்தறியுமோர்கருவி
Optics	நயனசாத்திரம்		
Vision	தோற்றம்		
	காட்சி	Instrument	கருவி

Optics is the science of vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It teaches the construction of Telescopes, Microscopes, Quadrants, &c.

Logic	நியாயசாத்திரம்	Efficacious	பலஞ்செய்யத்தக்கது
	தருக்கசாத்திரம்	Communicate	அறிவித்தல் கொடுத்தல்

Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

Architecture	சிற்பசாத்திரம்	Tuscan	
		Corinthian	
Order	கட்டொழுங்கு	Model	மாதிரி-விதம்
Ionic		Doric	
Edifices	வீடுகட்டுவேலை	Composite	

Architecture is the art of planning and building all sorts of edifices according to the best models. It contains five orders, the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite.

Mechanics	யந்திரசாத்திரம்	Construction	கட்டுப்பாடு இணைப்பு
	சிற்பசாத்திரம்	Machine	யந்திரம்
		Engine	சூத்திரம

Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

Agriculture	வெள்ளாண்மைத்தொழில்	Management	செய்கை நடப்பிப்பு
Adaptation	ஏற்றதன்மை	Soil	நிலபேதம்
Pursuit	தொடர்ச்சி	Production	விளைவு
	நடைதொழில		

Agriculture, the most useful and innocent of all pursuits, is the knowledge of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for men and animals.

Painting	சித்திரவித்தை	Genius	விவேகம்
Original	சொரூபம்	Fine art	அலங்காரமானவித்தை
Represent	காண்பித்தல்		

Painting is one of the fine arts and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing, and the effects of colors teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

Sculpture	சித்திரவித்தை வெட்டுவேலை	Image	விக்கிரகம் உருவம்
Carve	சிததிரம்வெட்டுதல்		

Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stones and other hard substances into images.

THE END.